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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

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Date of Sailing. Saturday at 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5994	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7915		
4th May	PENINSULAR	5994	HIMALAYA	5886
11th "	ARABIA	7902		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5994	VICTORIA	6992
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5994		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	13th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guiomet	18th May "
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	12th June "
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	6,685	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	3rd Oct. "

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	6,685	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

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IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	6301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badewich	1st June.
KOERBER	6301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badewich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	6301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badewich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* HOWARTH	3990	R. Collenich	2nd May.
† ISIS	6696	P. Cruciticke	23rd May.
* TRIESTE	5005	D. Mistrovigo	20th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piano

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 8th Apl.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 11th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 12th Apl.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

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S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 13th April.

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TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
TIENTSIN MARU	...	T. Tibbols	.....	10th April
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Honma	10th Apl.	20th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
HIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Keri	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Honma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6399	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	13th "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R	8124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	25th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6399	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R	8124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6399	6th Oct.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing about
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Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY *Agent.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatt-u Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tichling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Mukden	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts,

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "ADALIA," SAILING about 9th inst. Comfortable accommodation in the above Steamer for about 15 passengers in 2 & 3 Berthed Cabins. For further particulars, apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
BOMBAY BRANCH
WILL BE HELD IN THE
CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th, at 6-0 P.M.

The Rev. W. A. DICKINS, Acting Archdeacon of Bombay, will preside.

The Adoption of the Report will be moved by Colonel H. P. DIMMOCK, I.M.S.

The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is invited.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registred Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Hornby Road, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 20th April, 1907, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1906, declare a Dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 9th April to MONDAY, the 22nd April 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
N. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *4th April* 1907.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1906, at the rate of (Rs. 225) Rupees Two hundred and twenty five, per Share (of Rs 1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 6th Instant at the Office of the Company, No 6, Hornby Row, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 28th March, 1907.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS AND CO.,
Agents.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY, 5TH APRIL, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No: 789 OF 1904.

MAHOMEDALLY DAWOODBHOY, of Bombay, Mahomdar, a dealer in Khoka, residing at Balu Sarang Street, Khoka Bazar without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. ISMAIL HAJI ALLI and 2 KASAM HAJI ALI, Administrators of the estate of HOOMERABAI, widow of Haji Alli Suleman, deceased, of Bombay, Haji Memon Mahomedar, residing at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 16 h day of February, 1907, the sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the defendants Ismail Haji Alli and Kasam Haji Ali, in the following property :- All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at and fronting on the East side of Shaikh Abdul Rehman Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 30, and Street Nos. 113, 115, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1417, New No. 7199, Old Survey No. 1-1058, and New Survey No. 1982, and bounded on the North by the house of Haji Ahmed Haji Hoosein, on the South by the House of Allana Abdul Rehman, on the East by the sweepers' passage, and on the West by the said Shaikh Abdul Rehman Street, and standing in the Collector's records in the name of Bai Hoomerabai, wife of Haji Ally Suleman.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 20th day of April, 1907, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 3rd day of April, 1907.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a MUNICIPAL AUDITOR, under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, will be received by the undersigned up to 5 P.M. on the 22nd day of April, 1907. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March, 1908, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Applicants should state age and qualifications and remuneration expected, and send *copies only* of certificates.

R. P. MASANI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

BOMBAY, 28TH MARCH, 1907.

IN BUILDING MATERIALS
QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!

WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY :—

MARBLE, Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs for carving and polished. White, black or coloured supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.

TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring at Dado. Italian and French for flooring. BAREL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.

MOSAIC GRANITE, GLASS-OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.

WARDEN & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,
POTT & CO.'S STABLES,
NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
and at
AND
(Australia.)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH MARCH, 1907.

NO. 3148.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to select a candidate for appointment as Probationer in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. Applications are accordingly invited which must reach the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 1st June, 1907. Applicants must produce evidence—

(i) that they are subjects of His Majesty or of Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty and have resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council;

(ii) that they will be above 21 and below 25 years of age on the date above mentioned : the proofs of age and nationality required will be the same as under the rules (1) approved by the Government of India for candidates proceeding to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service;

(1) NOTE.—The following are the relevant rules :—

* * * * *

II. In order to obtain a certificate, a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth before the Magistrate of the district in which his family resides, or, if resident in a Native State before the Political Officer of the State in which his family resides.

* * * * *

IV. The Magistrate or Political Officer . . . . . will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and his comments, and opinion, to the officer who forwarded the application to him for enquiry.

V. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises—

(*a*) the horoscope ;
(*b*) family Books ;
(*c*) tradesman's account books showing entries relating to the birth ;
(*d*) the record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidates was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations ;
(*e*) if the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar.

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family or otherwise able to give relevant evidence, will also be taken ; and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof.

VI. Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on the occasion of seeking admission to any University examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded.

VII. If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the district or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, *viz.*, the day of 18 , at , a place within His Majesty's Dominions. The nature of the evidence produced by the candidate must be stated in the certificate, which shall be given in the following form :—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the . . . . . has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below, (*a*) and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the day of 18 , at , a place within His Majesty's Dominions.

(*a*) (Here enter details.)

* * * * *

IX. Where the date and place of the birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, an extract from the register, duly certified by the proper official, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of the birth.

X. In addition to the particulars required by Rule II, a candidate not born in His Majesty's Dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions.

XI. If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, and has established the fact that though born without the limits of His Majesty's Dominions, he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, he will issue a certificate in the following form stating the nature of the evidence produced regarding the candidate's birth :—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the . . . . . has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below, (b) and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 18 , and that he was born at , a place without His Majesty's Dominions, but that he is the son (grandson) of a person born in those dominions.

(*b*) (Here enter details.)

* * * * * * *

(iii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them ;

(iv) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from the heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that a candidate who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such college.

NOTE.—Applications for certificates of age and nationality referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) should be submitted to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, or the Commissioner of the Division or the highest Political Officer accredited to the Native State, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules for the issue of certificates of age and nationality.

2. The selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government after a special medical examination to be conducted by the medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.

3. The probationer will be required to go through a course of equitation and obtain a certificate of proficiency, and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service, viz., the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, including an examination in the language of the District to which he is posted. The Collector of the District to which he is appointed will afford him every necessary facility for acquiring a thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons, such probationer will not receive permanent charge of taluks nor be invested with Magisterial power until he shall have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed, such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to the first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be for the first year of the probationary period—Rs. 150 per mensem, then until he passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, Rs. 175 per mensem, and after that Rs. 200 per mensem, until he obtains a sustantive appointment in the Provincial Service.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. P. BARROW,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Executors of the late Haji Mahomed Abba have STARTED A NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT under the name of HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their Shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

F. R. J.,
56, FRERE ROAD, FORT, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 15th April, 1907, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a list showing the names of the members of the Municipal Corporation coming into office on the 1st April 1907. (b) Notices from Messrs. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, A. G. Viegas, Kaliandas Keshavdas and Bhagwandas Narotamdas claiming to act as Councillors in view of the proceedings pending in the Court of Small Causes regarding the Justices' election.

2. Appointment of President of the Corporation for the year 1907-08.

3. Appointment of eight members of the Standing Committee.

4. Government Resolution—Appointing Captain E. F. Anand to be a Member of the Corporation vice Mr. A. Muirhead, resigned, for the remaining portion of the last triennium.

Bombay Improvement Trust letters—

5. Memorandum from the Commissioner :—Forwarding a letter from the Hon'ble Arthur Hill-Trevor resigning his seat on the Corporation.

6. Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustees' Meeting.

7. Forwarding Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year 1907-08.

8. Forwarding accounts of the Board for the half-year ended 30th September 1906.

9. (*a*) Letter from the Accountant-General, Bombay—Intimating that he is unable to spare Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Katrak's services so as to enable him to continue to perform the duties of Municipal Auditor after the end of March 1907. (b) and (c) Letters from Mr. Katrak regarding the delivery of charge of his office from the 1st April 1907.

Joint-Schools Committee letters—

10 Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meetings.

11. Forwarding Budget Estimate of the School Fund for 1907-08.

12. Memorandum from the Assisstant Collector of Thana inviting the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, as Inamdars at Tulsi, to vote for the election of a member to the Thana District Board.

Letters from the Commissioner—

13. Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the abolition of the deduction now made from the pay of the Bombay City Police on account of the superannuation fund and the grant of increased house rent allowances to them.

14. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the grant of concessions to Government servants and to indigent persons unconnected with the public service to enable them to proceed when necessary to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli or Coonoor for treatment.

15. Requesting sanction to a strip of Municipal land at Fergusson Road being sold to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.

16. Forwarding estimates for filling in the Mastan tank and for turning the site into a recreation ground.

17. Reporting as to the licensing of a shop at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, for the storage of fireworks matches, &c.

18. Reporting as to the efforts made by the Health Department to secure the co-operation of the people in the campaign against the rats.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee —

19. Recommending sanction to the laying of a new 6"- 5" main in Matharpakady Road and a new 12" main along Mazagon Road at a cost of Rs. 11,800.

20. Recommending sanction to the writing-off of irrecoverable expenses amounting to Rs.28 6-0 incurred in the removal of encroachments or obstructions on public roads.

21. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 9-15-4 for payment of an old bill from the Bombay Gas Company.

22 (a) Granting privilege leave with leave on medical certificate for six months to Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary. (b) Appointing Mr. R. P. Masani to act as Municipal Secretary during Mr. Wadia's absence.

23. (a) Latter from the Secretary, Millowner's Association—Asking for reduction of rates for waters supplied to mills. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the Association be informed to the effect that in the present state of the water-supply it is not feasible to reduce the charge for water supplied for trade purposes.

24. Notice of motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For requesting Government to amend sections 29 and 43 of the Municipal Act relating respectively to Justices' contested elections and the appointment of Standing Committee Members.

Letters from the Commissioner—

25. Communicating the intimation given by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay that Dr. Choksey's Report on Serum Therapy of Plague in India will have his attention.

26. Forwarding the Municipal Solicitors' remarks on the revised draft Bombay Hydro-Electric License.

27. Forwarding estimates and plans of the work necessary to improve the conditions of storage of water-supply at the Malabar Hill Reservoir and requesting approval to the same.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

28. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 4,864 to meet the extra cost of constructing Chawls for Halalkhores at Valpakhady.

29. Forwarding for information the Committee's Resolution sanctioning a grant of Rs. 250 for certain Works at the Workmen's Chawl at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

30. Recommending sanction to the cost (Rs. 360) of the acquisition of Mr. Allabibux Issa's property falling within the lines of the road from Haines Road to Ripon Road being met as proposed.

31. Recommending sanction to the works of constructing quarters, &c., at Babula Tank for the employes of Drainage and Water Works Departments being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 58,006.

32. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 252-14-1 for adjusting certain irrecoverable bills in respect of expenses for metalling, levelling and draining Falkland Road 8th Cross Lane.

33. (a) Letter from Mr. Vishnu Hari Athavale, Plumber—Regarding the difficulties experienced by Licensed Plumbers (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

34. (a) and (b) Letters from Mr. Thacker Chagpar Jetha and others and from Mr. Megbji Umarsi—Regarding the nuisance caused by the location of two dust-bin carts on the east side of Sheth Megbji Umarsi's house at Vadgadi near Thakurdwar. (c) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicants be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's letter.

35. (a) and (b) Letters from "Narayen Bhaskar Chitnis" and others and from "Manekji Merwanji Adenwalla" regarding alleged malpractices of certain employes of the Drainage Department. (c) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that no notice be taken of the letters.

36. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 500 to meet an excess due to the work of metalling the roads in the compound of the Arthur Road Hospital.

37. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 700 to meet an anticipated excess in the Budget grant for the maintenance of the Love Grove Compressor Station.

38. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 175 for payment in respect of a telephone connection at the Arthur Road Water Works Chowki.

39. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet anticipated excess in the grant for repairs to scavengering and drain carts.

40. Letter from Mr. Haji Mahomed Mistri—Regarding the height of a new building of four stories recently constructed in a small lane on the east side of Parel Road.

41. Re-appointment of Committees of the Corporation.

Letters from the Commissioner—

42. Recommending sanction to two plots of vacant Municipal ground at Ferguson Road being sold to Mr. Trioumdas Cullianji at Rs 4 per square yard.

43. Forwarding Government Resolution which sanctions the grant of Conveyance allowances to the Inspector and Sub-Inspectors of Police employed to administer the Public Land Conveyance Act in the City of Bombay.

44. Forwarding a report of the Chemical and Bacteriological work done in the Municipal Laboratory from July to December 1906.

45. Forwarding a report as to the capacity of the present apparatus for the Drainage of the Sub-District of Colaba for the disposal of the sewage from the area reclaimed by the Improvement Trust at Colaba.

46. Forwarding a correspondence on the subject of the Warl Bunder Overbridge and suggesting that a Committee be appointed to consider the question.

47. Requesting sanction (a) to the portion of Government land at Bandora held by the Municipality on lease being relinquished to Government and (b) to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company being permitted to construct sidings on a strip of ground occupied by the Tulsi pipe line.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

48. Recommending approval to a plot of land required for the new Street at Oawal being paid for at the rate of Rs. 30 per square yard.

49. Recommending sanction to provision being made at the Central Stores for the storage of oils, &c., at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,057-8-0.

50. Recommending sanction to certain works for the sanitary condition of the Biggaries' Chawls at Tardeo Flats and Arthur Road being carried out at a cost estimated at Rs. 2,393.

51. Recommending sanction to the laying of water mains in B. Ward at a cost estimated at Rs. 1,84,072-4-11.

52. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs 15,000 to meet the increase sanctioned in the pay of the Municipal Cart-drivers and Biggaries.

53. Recommending sanction (1) to the Assistant Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, being treated as on deputation to Europe for six months while on furlough and to a grant of Rs. 1,000 to meet the excess expenditure caused on account of the visit to Europe.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Contd.

54. Letter from Mr. P. K. Telang and others—Regarding the erection of Chawls for Halalkhores at Valpakhady Road and Mazgaon.

Letters from the Commissioner—

55. Reporting as to the inconvenience caused during the rains at the junction of Bholwada, Elphinstone, Dadar and Soparibag Roads.

56 Forwarding Government Letter regarding a suggestion for amending the Municipal Act so as to admit of Barristers being eligible for voting at Municipal elections and for election as members of the Corporation.

57. Forwarding Improvement Trust letter relating to appeals before the Tribunal of Appeal.

58. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the permanent constitution of the Health Department.

59. Reporting as to the damaged pipes in the Tulsi Outlet Tunnel.

60. (a) Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the conversion into a public road of the private lane running through Chamarbag. (b) Letter from the Commissioner forwarding the Municipal Solicitors' opinion as to the legality of the proposal.

61. (a) Government Letter—Intimating that the expenditure during 1907-08 in connection with the investigations of the Committee appointed to enquire into the prevalence and causation of malaria and other fevers in Bombay will not exceed Rs. 10,000. (b) Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay—Requesting that a sum of Rs. 52-4 may be remitted to him for payment of certain bills.

Notices of Motions—

62—64. From Mr. D. G. Padhye—(62) For requesting the Commissioner to take action against the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company in regard to the posts erected and to be erected by them for fixing electric wires and for compelling them to have them well lighted during the night. (63) For requesting the Commissioner to induce the Tramway Company to put below the ground surface the lower positions of the posts so as to minimise the danger of accidents. (64) For addressing a representation to Government enquiring whether a Government Resolution, quoted by several newspapers, directing that no officer of Government shall interfere with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies has been issued by Government, and pointing out that if so the orders issued thereby were violated by four Government officers in connection with the recent Justices' Election.

65. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—For obtaining a report as to the recent collapse of a house in Bhendi Bazar.

66. Letters from Khan Saheb Pallonjee Pestonjee Raghina—Requesting that a cattle trough be constructed at the junction of Dockyard and Mazagon Roads and offering to bear the cost.

Notices of Motions—

67. From Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master, seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For obtaining a report as to the existing arrangements for the removal of refuse from house gullys to the Byculla flats.

68. From Mr. Manmohandas Ramji—For appointing a Committee to consider the verdict passed by the Coroner in connection with the recent house-fall at Bhendi Bazar and to suggest means of avoiding such catastrophes in future.

69. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from 30th January to 27th February 1907.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation.—

70. Regarding certain proposed tramway extensions in the City.

71. Regarding the proposal of Government to construct a Police Chowkey at the junction of Hornby and Paltan Roads.

72. Regarding the proposed installation in the Arthur Crawford Markets of high power gas lamps.

73. Regarding the proposed construction of shops on the southern and western frontages of the Arthur Crawford Markets.

74. Notice of motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For recording in full in the Corporation Proceedings the whole correspondence that passed officially or otherwise between Government of Bombay and the President and the Municipal Secretary on the question of procedure regarding the inclusion of the President of the Corporation amongst the high officials nominated to receive Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their landing in Bombay in November 1905.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

75. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 42,614 to meet the cost of making alterations in the existing distributing water mains.

76. (a) Letter from Mr. Abdulla Alladin Mohamed Duma—Complaining of insufficient water-supply at his premises at Tank Street. (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting on the above. (c) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

77. (a) Letter from Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry,—Regarding his objections to the proposed By-law for regulating the number and position of staircases for purposes of safety in cases of fire, (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding the letter for consideration.

78. Letter from Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Messrs. Mahomedally Hasanally Khambatta and Son—Regarding the inconvenience experienced by them in connection with making a temporary water connection at a wedding mandap erected at Goa street.

79. Letter from Mr. K. N Muhalkar—Inviting attention to a building lately erected in F. Ward contrary to the plan sanctioned by the Municipality

Letters from the Commissioner—

80. Recommending approval to the closing of two wells behind the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital and to the making over of the sites thereof to Government free of charge.

81. Reporting as to the cost of lighting street lamps on moonlight nights.

82—84. Notices of Motions from Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie—(82) For authorising the Commissioner to arrange for gas lamps being lit on moonlight nights in those streets in which there are unlit electric standards. (83) For appointing a Committee to report on the question of constructing street refuges and lighting them. (84) For appointing a Committee to suggest measures for mitigating the dust nuisance in Bombay.

85. Letter from the General Secretary to the All-India Hospital Assistants' Association.—Forwarding a memorial from the Hospital Assistants serving in the Municipality regarding their pay and service.

86. Letter from Mr. A. K. Patel—Complaining of the unhealthy surroundings of his house at Ripon Cross Road

87. Letter from Messrs. Lalji Thakersy and Co.—Regarding their claim for refund in respect of bags of sugar exported by them.

88. Letter from the Vicar and the Wardens of the Church of N. S. da Gloria at Mazagon—Complaining of the effluvium emanating from the manhole of a drain in front of the Church.

89. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas—Inviting attention to the danger resulting from flesh foods of every kind and praying that a Committee of medical gentlemen be appointed to investigate the question.

90. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Intimating that the name of Dr. A. G. Viegas elected by the Corporation to be a Trustee on the Board of the Improvement Trust does not appear in the list forwarded by the Municipal Commissioner showing the names of members of the Corporation coming into office on the 1st April 1907, but that Dr. Viegas has given notice claiming to be a Councillor and submitting for consideration whether a fresh election should be forthwith proceeded with.

91. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending sanction to the laying of additional watermains in the Agripada Estate at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,890.

92. (a) Letter from Mr. Narayan Cassinath and others—Requesting that the 3" main in Mugbhat Cross Lane, Girgaum, may by replaced by a main of large size, (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the appliants be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

93. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the liability for the cost of the proposed overbridges at Clerk and DeLisle Roads.

94. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding Government Resolution which appoints Mr. Rustamji Merwanji Patel, M.A., LL.B., to officiate as President of the Tribunal of Appeal vice Mr. N. C. Macleod, B. A (Oxon.), Bar.-at-law, on leave.

95. Regarding orders as to whether negotiations may be opened with Government for the acquisition of the vacated plot of ground between the Municipal Offices and Police Court with a view to extending the Municipal Offices.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—

96. Reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from 6th March to 3rd April, 1907.

97. Submitting a list brought up to the 31st March 1907 of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not yet been received.

98. Forwarding quarterly statement of Committees that have not submitted their report to the Corporation for disposal.

99. Fowarding a return of attendance of Councillors at Meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee and of other Committees and sub-Committees and the changes which have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending 31st March 1907.

100. Government letter :—Intimating that the services of Dr. J. A. Turner Executive Health Officer, will be replaced at the disposal of the Municipality with effect from the 6th instant.

B. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 5TH APRIL, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT BOOKS.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April 4.*] [BOMBAY, *April 5.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	85⅞	⅛	
3 do. Rentes	94¼		
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102½		⅛hgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 7/16		⅛hgd
Bar Silver in London	30	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	29⅛	1/16	
Do. in New York	64½		⅛un
Exchange on London at Paris	25.27		unchgd
Do. do. Berlin	20.52½		unchgd
Do. do. New York	4.84½	¼	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%		Since 17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months sight	4 1/16%		¼
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months sight	4 1/16%		¼
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1/16%		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1/16%	¼	unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½%		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3½%		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchanged.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4¼d.
Transfers on Bombay, ... Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4⅜d.
Transfers on Calcutta, ... Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 4 7/16d.
Mails—The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on 3rd instant.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£34,300,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Public Deposits	£18,500,000	Dec. £2,400,000
Other Deposits	£44,100,000	Inc. £1,100,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	unchanged.
Other Securities	£35,700,000	Dec. £1,100,000
Notes and Gold	£23,500,000	Dec. £300,000
The Bank's Reserve is	41⅞	of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spot ... ...Improved demand
Futures ... ... Steady
East Indian ... ... Dull
Manchester ... ... Quiet
Total Sales ... ...8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...1,000 bales
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... 6.00+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ... 10½ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5.62 +10	5.62 +10	5.62 +10	5.61 +09

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5.59 +09	5.57 +08	5.56 +03	5.56 +09	5.56 +09

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 16,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ... 15,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 28,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... 33,000 „
Spot Cotton,—11.00+05
Futures,—Month of July, 9.67 +03 } Advanced owing to firm cable and to official weather reports consider unfavorable.
Do. do. Dec. 9.99 +06
New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 1/16+⅛
Futures—Month of May 10.29 + 10
Do. do. July 10.04 + 09
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi ... ... } 29 old Terms April May London Sellers, Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 41⅛ lbs., 85 % ex-ship 49½ April/May—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43½ Apl.-May.—H A and D—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed,—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 unchanged.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 10½d. Value.

Metals—
Copper Braziers £115-10
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 9½

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14 x 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Bombay } £ 0 11 0
Bar Iron—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp } £ 6 18 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 Z F. O. B. Liverpool } £ 11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. } £ 7 0 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
14 Boxes Gold Bullion	Rs. 8,67,840	London	Peninsular	National Bank
4 Boxes Gold Bullion	3,07,200	London	Peninsular	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion and sovereigns	76,800 37,800	London	Peninsular	Mercantile Bank
1 Bundle Rupees	1,600	Porebunder	Lhasa	MacMacken ji and Co
1 Package Sovs. and half Sovs.	22,500	London	Oriental	Cox and Co
7 Cases Rupees	35,000	Mauritius	Ituara	H A Mansoor
2 Packages Gold Coins & Rupees	19,264	Jeddah	Ahamadi	Sundry natives
10 Bundles Gold Coins Rupees & Silver Coins	22,501	Bagdad	Dumra	Sundry natives
47 Bars Silver	1,46,885	London	China	Chartered Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [5TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY.

Bank Rate—
Bank of England since 17th January '07 5 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 7th March '07 6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 6th December '06 6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th January '07 6 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—

	Decrease. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Public Deposits	36,29,505	
Other Deposits	.....	10,84,778
Sundries	86,198	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	3,20,226
Other Authorized Securities	.....	3,561
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	8,24,428	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	4,74,302	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,35,729	.....
Bullion	.....	30,068
Balance with other Banks	...	9,915
Sundries	53,225	.....
Cash	10,05,140	.....

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly bidding for Council Bills on Wednesday last 50 lakhs was offered, of which amount 14·50 lakhs Bills was alloted at 1s. 4 3/32d and 35·50 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 5/32 tenderers at the rates receiving 16 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 73·40 lakhs. The amount advertised for sale next week is increased to 70 lakhs. After the above sales extra Transfers to the extent of 9 lakhs ware allotted at 1s. 4 3/16d. To-day further extras are advised of 2 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1/8d and 6 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3/16d.

The mail of the 22nd March brings £480,000 silver and £120,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	Rs.	7.50.000
Bombay	...	„	10.40.000
Madras	...	„	6.50.000
Total...		Rs.	24.40.000

The mail of the 29th March brings £480,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay and £120,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	Rs.	6.80.000
Bombay	...	„	8.70.000
Madras	...	„	6.00.000
Total...		Rs.	21.50.000

The mail of the 5th April brings £180,000 silver and £80,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	Rs.	4.20.000
Bombay	...	„	8.20.000
Madras	...	„	4.80.000
Total...		Rs.	17.20.000

MONEY :—

Money market steady. Borrowers for two months at 6½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet 1s. 4¼d. T. T. and 1s. 4 7/32d. on demand, but later on there were several sellers of T. T. for near delivery at 1s 4 5/32d. There is still only a small enquiry for remittance. The credit rate opened at 1s. 4 13/32d 3 months' sight with buyers for the second mail at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight. A moderate amount of bills has been offered and at the close there are no buyers at 1s 5 7/32d. for delivery nearer than the mail of 20th April. For eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	...	1s. 4 1/32 to 1/32d.
Demand Draft	...	...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		...	1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs			173
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks			141
Hongkong—30 days' sight		...	101½
Yokohama—30 days' sight		...	148½
Shanghai— 30 days' sight		...	206½

Government Paper :—

The Government Paper market has been quieter to-day and with practically no fluctuations. The opening quotations were 97 for ready and 97¼ for the settlement and there is no alteration at the close. Calcutta rates are advised as 97 ready and 97 3/16 for delivery forward in a month. We quote:—

Cash	...	...	97 1	Sellers
1st Settlement	...	...	97 5	

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London advanced 1/16 for ready and 1/16 for forward the quotations being 30 1/16 and 29 9/16 respectively. New York is unchanged at 64½. There has not been much doing locally and the market closes somewhat weak. Ready rates opened at 76½ but at the close there are sellers at 76 ex duty. Forward rates are as under. Bar Gold is unchanged :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	76	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	1	0

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts from 28th to 4th April	140,745	86,780	+ 53,965
Receipts from 1st October to 4th April	1,983,755	1,906,519	+ 77,236
Shipments from 28th March to 4th April ...			
Europe	65,710	27,910	+ 37,800
China			
Japan	58,364	2,074	+ 56,290
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	124,074	29,984	+ 94,090
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 4th April...			
Europe	635,573	532,580	+ 102,993
China	2,813	10,363	+ 16,250
Japan	406,439	275,583	+ 130,906
Coast Ports ...	33,432	18,226	+ 15,206
Total ...	1,102,062	836,707	+ 265,355
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe... ...	45,033	4,692	+ 40,344
China			
Japan	1,318	25,243	— 23,925
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 23rd March 1907 —7,857 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st December 1906—6,615 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY,

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year
Khandeish	14,203	272,430	315,532
Central India ...	5,448	73,299	90,235
Barsee and Nugger ...	10,355	145,538	99,503
Berars...	19,095	350,643	418,859
Central Provinces ...	14,090	268,146	282,940
Total Oomras...	63,191	1,150,106	1,206,078
Dhollera	11,244	142,081	86,493
Broach	22,655	142,373	164,510
Gumpta and Dharwar.	5,476	30,583	28,959
Westerns	242	6,850	6,100
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	13,421	426,819	275,034
Bengals, Rajputana...	4,928	50,841	21,019
Sind	186	12,971	27,973
Persian	22	1,340	1,326
American	636	15,195	10,348
Egyptian	137	999	1,680
Other Sorts	nil	792	2,069
Totals ...	122,189	1,983,755	1,906,519

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

After the Easter Holidays the Home Markets opened quiet and have since fluctuated, the net result being as per our statement given below. The statistics for the week show an unexpected increase in the visible supply, and the into-sight figures are very large. Receipts at the Ports continue to show a falling off. Stocks everywhere are however large. Spot sales in Liverpool have again been small during the three days the market has been open.

Favourable weather has been experienced in America for the New Crop, and the impression seems to be gaining ground that there will be a considerable increase in the acreage. At the same time two huge crops following one another is an experience hitherto unknown. The extreme activity we have been witnessing in the Home markets this season cannot continue indefinitely.

The following table gives the position of the Home Markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Thursday and to-day :—

Liverpool.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·98	6·00	+ ·02
Arrivals April-May ...	5·59	5·62	+ ·03
Do. July-Aug. ...	5·58	5·61	+ ·03
NEW YORK.			
Spot	10.95	11.00	+ ·05
Futures July...	9.52	9·67	+ ·15
Do. Dec.....new p'tion...	9·99	...	...
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	10 1/16	10 1/16	— ⅛
Futures May...	10·17	10·29	+ ·12
Do. July...	10·25	10·34	+ ·11

The local market has ruled quiet during the interval and prices for most descriptions are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower. Broach has, however, kept very steady owing to the good demand existing for this month's delivery. Westerns also show no change, a large quantity having already been sold for April and May. There has been some demand for fair M. G. Bengals and several lines have changed hands for April and May delivery. Previous sellers for these months have also been covering at the decline. Saw ginned Dharwar for May has been in moderate demand.

In ready cotton Broach and high-class Omras have attracted most attention. Of the latter, stocks are getting low but inferior qualities continue to be neglected. Khandeish and Bengals have been in demand, and mills have bought staple descriptions at full rates.

Receipts are very large, and the total to date is now more than 77,000 bales in excess of last year at the same time, the increase on the week being 53,000 bales. Shipments continue heavy.

Owing to the continued depression in the Yarn trade, a movement is on foot to close the mills in Bombay for two days, instead of one day, in a week. A number of mills have consented to the arrangements but others are unwilling, for various reasons, to combine. Even supposing that unanimity of opinion can be arrived at, it seems doubtful if the closing of the Bombay mills will have any very appreciable effect on the China market. The situation is apparently growing more serious day by day

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	253	Ready.
Fine „ „	252	April.
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti ...	214	May.
Fine „ Damangaum Pulgaon.	201	do.
Fine „ Khangaum Akola ...	193¾	do.
Fine „ Amraoti... ...	193¼	do.
Fine „ Muttra	180¼	do.
F. G. „ Khandeish	170	do.
Fine „ Khandeish	181	do.
Fine „ Bengals	167	do.
Good Westerns	229/30	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	239	do.

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	...Quite but Steady	
Estimated Sales	... 8,000	bales
Total Imports	... 24,000	„

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·61	5·61	5·61	5·60	5·58

— 01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·56 — 05	5·55 — 01	5·55 — 01	5·55 — 01

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	... ...	... 73,161	cwts
Linseed	... ...	... 124,163	„
Rapeseed	... ...	... 179, 24	„
Gingelljseed	... ...	... 34,244	„
Poppyseed	... ...	... 21,635	„
Groundnuts	... ...	... 6,868	„
Castorseed	... ...	... 51,538	„
Rice...	... ...	... 43,180	„
Myrabollams	... ...	... 38,368	„
Cottonseed	... ...	... 136,498	„
Mowrascol	... ...	... 262	„
Grain ...	... ...	... 10,559	„
Joowar...	... ...	... 21,478	„
Maize ...	... ...	... 7	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

During the last week business was somewhat interfered by the Easter Holidays and exporters bought very little but since the two days a fair amount of business has been put through. Dealers are selling freely and tone of the Market is decidedly easier. Arrivals are longer than last year. We quote 7/3 to 7/4 for ready and 7/10 May delivery Rt.

RAPESEED—

During the last week natives covered a large quantity of Delhi brown Rapeseed against previous Sales and the market ruled very firm in consequence. But free arrivals checked the advance and prices receded fully 2 annas per cent. The Cawnpore Crop is a very large one and after satisfying the Calcutta local demand the receipts are pouring in. Bombay and Cawnpore brown Rapeseed contracts for March-April delivery have been fully completed. There is very large interest for brown Delhi but the Punjab crop always comes after the 15th April and as crop accounts are very promising we think there will be no difficulty in completing these Contracts. The arrivals into Bombay are about 8 times larger than last year and taking into consideration the same proportion at other parts such as Calcutta and Karachi we do not think the home markets can be sustained at the present level of prices. We expect very quiet markets in the months of June July when the Punjab crop will be mostly marketed. We quote.

Yellow Guzerat Apl.-May	...	Rs. 8 8 0	Bt.
„ Cawnpore „	...	„ 8 6 0	Rt.
Brown Delhi „	...	„ 7 11 0	
Brown Cawnpore „	...	„ 7 0	

Gingelljseed :—

Market firm and prices Re. 1 to 2 per candy higher than last week.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent	... Rs. 53	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	... „ 53	0 0
Brown Benawer	... „ 47	0 0
„ Kutni	... „ 43	8 0

Poppeed :—

Market keeps firm owing to very large interest but arrivals are free and prices are likely to decline as soon as they increase somewhat. We quote

Ready	... Rs.	9 7 0	Rt.
Apl-May	... „	9 10 0	Rt.

CASTORSEED :—Steady,

Ready at 36 and and 35½ April-May.

COTTONSEED :—

Quiet at Rs. 18½ to Rs. 19 few buyers.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Steady at Rs. 40½ ready.

WHEAT :—

There is no change in this market but prices are likely to decline as soon as new crop arrivals increase. These are expected by the end of this month. We quote :—

White Delhi April-May ... Rs. 4 7 6

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet with a total absence of demand from the interior. Retail business is also very meagre.

GREY GOODS.—Market inanimate with little business doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is very dull owing to the continuance of plague in the consuming districts. Large stocks are causing some anxiety. There is, however, a tendency to wait for better times owing to the high prices ruling on the other side.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—There is a slight improvement in the demand, but prices are unchanged.

TURKEY RED PAINTD GOODS.—The market is dull owing to the absence of demand from upcountry. Dealers are therefore disinclined for forward business.

DHOTIS.—No change has taken place in this market, and the demand continues slack.

METALS.

COPPER.—The further drop in prices at Home has caused the local market to be more unsettled, and rupee prices have given way to the extent of about one rupee per cwt. but there is no demand even at the decline.

YELLOW METAL has also dropped to the same extent, but consumers are buying little or nothing.

COALS.

We have had a very quiet Market again this week and only small retail sales of ready parcels have changed hands at our quotations. Although sellers are trying to tempt buyers to work forward yet the latter will not bear of the prices asked :—

We quote :—

		Rs.	
Cardiff...	...	21	Per ton.
Dawson's West Hartley	...	18	„
Yorkshire	...	17/8	„
Watson's Hartley	...	17/4	„
Desherghur Bengal ...	...	15/12	„
Lawries Desherghur ...	...	15/8	„
Jardine	...	15/8	„
Seebpore	...	15/8	„
Hielger's Standard ...	...	15	„
Lawrie's Nang ...	...	15/12	

PETROLEUM.

The market is steady, and the rates ruling for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Russian Rising Sun brand oil in tins	Per pair.	
	Per 8 gallons.	
„ „ „ „ „	loose. Rs. 3	0 0
	Per pair.	
Burmah Swan brand oil in tins ... „	3	6 0
	Per 8 gallons.	
„ „ „ „	loose... Rs. 2	12 0
	Per case	
Silver light cases 150	„ 5	2 0
Anchor brand in cases	„ 4	8 0

FREIGHTS.

During the past week there has been little change to report in this market which has ruled quite with with a small business passing. For May and June 14s. to 16s. are the rates quoted, according to ports and booking has been on a moderate scale.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and mill shares have declined owing to the continued dullness in the yarn market. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,337½. Bank of India's are weak at Rs. 53. In miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burmahs have changed hands at Rs. 8,650 Bombay Flours at Rs. 910, Cum divide Port Cannings were placed Rs. 455, Treshers at Rs. 585, Thackers have declined to Rs. 260. Bombay Telephones are weak at Rs. 39¾. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 253¾ and Preference shares at Rs. 267¼ Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ld. Preference shares were placed during the week at Rs. 125 to 126 and ordinary shares at and about Rs. 163. Philips have changed hands at Rs. 56 M. Mill Companies Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,880, Swadeshis Rs. 1,360, Cressant to Rs. 97¼ Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 915, New City of Bombay to Rs. 500, Currimbhais to Rs. 950, Davida to Rs. 330, Empress to Rs. 390, Framji Petits to Rs. 1,300, Deccan Hyderabad Mill Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,100, C. D. Jamsheds have declined to Rs. 160, Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 670 cum-divid. Leopolds are weak at Rs. 75. Luxmi cotton have been placed at Rs. 1,240, Manackjee Petits after touching Rs. 3,140 have closed at Rs. 3,180 for May delivery, Morarji have declined to Rs. 2,600 C.-D. Standards are weak at Rs. 1,100 of good lot of Southern Marathas mills shares was placed at Rs. 155. Swadeshis have declined to Rs. 1,360. In Press companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 587½, others are unchanged at previous quotation. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys were placed at Rs. 472½ and Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 550.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL PROGRESS.

IT is now four years since Lord Rosebery first sounded the trumpet cry of efficiency in the administration and public affairs at Home. Mr. Haldane, who is one of the ex-Premier's lieutenants in the Liberal League, and whose intimate acquaintance with Germany enables him to speak with authority on the effect of education in public affairs, has likewise been insistent on the necessity for a more extensive higher education if England is not to fall permanently behind in the commercial rivalry of nations. Some time ago we expatiated upon his recent inaugural address as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University and quoted with approval his dicta about the value of the Universities as nurseries of the brain power within the State in these days of science and acute national rivalries has so much need of. There now comes to our hands a book of essays and addresses by Sir Norman Lockyer, who for thirty years, besides earning a just reputation as an astronomer, has bestirred himself with pen and voice to impress upon the people of England the educational and scientific needs of the country. The title of the book—"Education and National Progress"—well expresses the substance of the message which Sir Norman has taken it upon him to convey. A hundred years ago Great Britain forged ahead because she was the first to employ steam-driven machinery and because she possessed a supreme navy and a vast mercantile marine, while the Continent was groaning beneath the load of war and revolution. Mediæval Germany had not yet been transformed into modern Germany and the United States was then in her infancy as a separate nation. But, by a gigantic effort, Germany recast herself and remodelled her institutions, founding Universities at the very nadir of her fortunes after Jena and trusting to the magic effect of brain-power to lay the foundation of her future greatness. During the ensuing century the German educational system gained the reputation of being the best in Europe, and the Government gave its best energies to the advancement of science with the result that many industries passed from England, where scientific education was backward, to her great commercial rival of to-day. Such, pre-eminently were the chemical industries which require so much scientific knowledge for their perfection. Sir Norman Lockyer repeatedly urges that "so surely as our national greatness is based upon our industries, as surely in the future must our industries be based upon science." One would have thought that this had been sufficiently dinned into the heads of the people, but it certainly has not yet produced on the part of the Government the practical results which are to be desired. There seems to be in England a deep-rooted conviction that the advancement of science is the duty of individuals and not of the State. Certainly, private enterprize in England is a very real and a very powerful agency, but in a matter like this where, to be up to the level of Germany or America, we need to found a dozen or more of brand-new Universities besides expending millions on bringing the old ones up to date, nothing but a determined effort on the part of the Government can cope with the situation.

The cost of establishment of modern laboratories and their upkeep is so enormous that even Cambridge with her vast resources and wealthy clientele cannot raise the couple of millions required to bring her up-to-date. We should not care to see Oxford and Cambridge lose their individuality and independence and become State seminaries, but the Government could at least allocate sufficient funds to the chiefest needs of our older Universities and might devote itself to the foundation of several new ones on a more purely State basis. But what can be expected of a Legislature which contains so many men totally innocent of modern science? The last three Premiers have been men of light and learning but so long as the rank and file are apathetic little will be done by Parliament for the nation's most pressing scientific needs. The most striking address in the book is that entitled "The influence of brain-power on history," being a presidential address delivered at the meeting of the British Association four years ago and one that caused a great flutter in the official and scientific dovecots. Here the speaker shows that while Germany and Japan afford the most striking instances of the phenomenal success attending the deliberate cultivation of brain-power by a nation, the British nation has culpably neglected its material resources, which are as completely within its control as its superiority in material resources is passing away from causes beyond its control. Britain got the start in the matter of the development of material resources, but her supremacy has subsequently been threatened because other nations—particularly Germany—have excelled her in the application of science to industry. It is only very recently that science began to be taught at all in English schools, and most men now of middle age learnt none at all when they were boys. Even yet, we are deficient in the facilities for technical education and the Technical College about to be founded in London on the model of the one at Charlottenberg is not likely to be nearly large enough owing to lack of adequate State support. Passing from what may be described as instruction to the liberal education provided by a well-organised University we find that in comparison with the 134 State and privately endowed Universities in the United States and to the twenty-two States endowed in Germany, Great Britain and Ireland possess but fifteen. The German State gives to one University—that of Berlin—more than the British Government allows to all the Universities and University Colleges in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland put together.

The excuse of the Ministers is that this is a matter for private effort. But private effort is lamentably backward in contributing to higher education, for it has furnished in Great Britain less than 10 per cent of the sum thus provided in the U. S. A. where, owing to State aid, it was less necessary. To improve and extend the English Universities, Sir Norman Lockyer made the startling proposal that just as the Government set apart more than twenty millions for a vast shipbuilding programme in 1884 when the nation woke up to the dangerous weakness of the Navy, so now, that English resources for producing and organising the brain-power so essential to national success under modern conditions are admitted to be below par, an equal sum should be allocated by the State to higher education. We should get the money back, in the course of a generation, a hundredfold. Above all, this enrichment of the Universities would enable them to reduce their fees so that no longer would it be possible to regard them as luxuries of the rich. The younger Universities of Leeds, Liverpool and Birmingham have no doubt open their doors to poor students while the Carnegie Trust has enabled the Scotch Universities to draw their net still more widely than before; still, on all sides, we hear the cry for more money, and not very long ago Sir Oliver Lodge asserted that Birmingham required another five millions if her University was to be brought up to the highest German standard. Fresh buildings, with a costly upkeep; more Professors; the reduction off fees, and the endowment of research are the main requirements of this as of the other seats of learning. So much attention has of late been paid to primary and even to secondary education—though the great public schools still lay behind in regard to science—that it is not too much to expect or to ask that the national will should assert itself whole-heartedly and compel Parliament to act before is too late. The earnest efforts of such disinterested patriots as Sir Norman Lockyer will surely not be in vain. During the last ten years John Bull has shown himself capable of "waking up" and there is no single matter in which behemoth could as fruitfully put forth his strength as in the augmentation of that greatest of all assets, the nation's brain-power.

"INDIA'S PRESENT MONETARY CONDITIONS."

UNDER this heading, the *Economic Journal*, the organ of the Royal Economic Society, prints an elaborate unsigned article which is, we think, likely to attract a certain amount of attention in India. Borrowing a metaphor from the battlefield; the writer submits that in the monetary policy now being pursued there is a disposition to secure tactical advantages at the expense of the strategy necessary to assure permanent success. Instead of as in the old days of open Mints a yearly addition of about nine crores of which perhaps five crores were melted, three hoarded or exported and one absorbed the annual mintage is "assuming gigantic and growing proportions," with the result that after the busy seasons the circulation must be choked, and prices enhanced. There is, he contends, "no justification" for the existing state of the Indian currency or what he describes to be its existing state, and his panacea is the establish ent of two new gold coins of the respective value of five and ten rupees. *Inter alia*, he observes that gold coins have an intrinsic worth based on the world-wide action of the laws of supply and demand "instead of depending for their value upon the action of a bureaucratic Government of which the *personnel* may at any time be ignorant of the principles of monetary science."—a serious reflection (if true) upon those who are responsible for selecting the individuals entrusted with the management of Indian affairs. A recognised and well-known authority on currency matters has favoured our London correspondent with the following observations on the subject:—"You ask me" (he writes) "for my views on the article in the current number of the *Economic Journal* entitled 'India's present monetary condition,' and I am glad to respond with a few brief words on the chief points raised. The article covers a good deal of ground, while my remarks must necessarily be very limited. The most important question of all is the policy of closing the Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver and the consequences of that policy, and on this subject the author appears to me to misconceive the entire basis of that policy. Let me quote a few passages. The Exchange Banks 'when they found the price of Councils [that is Council Bills] unattractive imported sovereigns [into India] and took what silver was required. The stock of rupees ran down, as might have been anticipated, with alarming rapidity. In the year 1900-1901 the demand for money to finance the harvests became so acute that Government was forced to meet it by coining the astounding quantity of 17 crores of rupees. A quieter year followed in which only 5 crores were coined. In 1902-03 the coinage was 11½ crores, in 1903-04 16 crores, in 1904-05 11 crores, and last year no less than 19½ crores! The Government grasped with intelligence the immediate necessities of the situation. The demand for currency involved the coinage of rupees, and the public could compel the coinage of as much as it desired by importing gold and demanding its conversion.' And again, "By undertaking to supply on demand all the currency desired by trade, Government, in effect, assumes the responsibility of estimating what these requirements may be. . . . The public estimates its own wants and provides for them accordingly. . . . Here, it is merely desired to emphasise the disadvantage attaching to Government being mixed up with matters properly pertaining to private enterprise."

Now it is easy to demonstrate that the Indian Government instead of acting in a haphazard manner and estimating the currency requirements of trade and supplying them, acted automatically under the law. In 1893 the Mints were closed and it was enacted that the Government would deliver out of the Currency Reserve silver rupees in exchange for gold at the rate of 1s. 4d. in gold per rupee. The writer of the article states that in the next three years the policy of abstention from coinage was resolutely pursued. But the law had bound the Government only to give out rupees for gold at 1s. 4d., and so until gold was offered on these terms the Government did not coin rupees because, these were already redundant as compared with 1s. 4d., and thus the Government had to wait until the exchange rose to 1s. 4d., and gold was offered at that price at the Currency Reserve. Then the coinages to which the writer refers from 1900 to 1906 were equally automatic, and dependent on the amount of gold tendered at the Currency Reserve. The Government did not add one rupee to the circulation of their own motion. If they coined large quantities of silver into rupees in these years, it was because the Banks and others had tendered so much gold and it had gone into the Currency Reserve, that the silver rupees in the Reserve became so reduced that the Government had to withdraw gold from the Reserve, purchase silver and coin it into rupees so that they might be able to deliver out of the Reserve rupees in exchange for further gold that would be tendered. The supply of gold to the Currency Reserve was purely automatic and came from the public and not from the Government at all. What the Government did was to see that the stock of rupees did not fall too low for them safely to carry out the Act that required them to give rupees for gold. Their sole discretion was in seeing that the stock of rupees was kept up in the Reserve, they did not add to the silver or gold in the Reserve, their sole function was to see that they did not allow the Reserve to consist of too much gold and too few rupees. It is evident, therefore, that the writer's view of a beneficent Government coining enormous quantities of rupees to enable abundant harvests to be financed is a complete misconception, and the actual facts are much more prosaic, being merely the opportunity that an abundance of gold gave the Echange Banks so that they could make a profit by having gold sent from Australia to India to be exchanged for rupees on to London by arrangement with the Government.

The Government are not only bound as to gold movements by their own Act at 1s. 4d. per rupee, but they are further bound to Europe and America by the tie of the gold standard. They must take their share of the gold that comes on the world's markets when supplies are large, and further, the average prices of their commodities must now follow the prices that are current in the gold money countries so that all round the action of the Indian Government in regard to increase of their currency is purely automatic, and the gold standard at 1s. 4d. per rupee is the real force that controls the movements of Indian currency. The writer recommends the introduction into India of gold coins of 5 and 10 rupees on the ground that Indians prefer gold. Such coins would be inconveniently small and liable to be easily lost, but I doubt whether the Indian people generally would prefer them to rupees except in the case of those rich enough in the cities to use gold coins for their current wants. He further expresses the view that the Gold Reserve Fund should be held in India, and should consist of gold so as to be ready for instant exportation. For what purpose it would be exported the writer does not explain, and it would be difficult to conceive of any such use to which it could be put. It is, however, extremely improbable that any Indian Government will forego the interest on the securities in the Gold Reserve Fund which must now amount to more than £300,000 per annum in order to have gold ready for instant exportation which there can be no need to export. As to where the Fund is placed, no doubt financial considerations have led to its being held in London, where the securities can be more effectually managed than in India. On page 51, the writer states:—"Though the Government of India has never admitted the liability to give silver for gold, it was recognised that to deny the exchange in practice would naturally retard the use of the latter metal." This is clearly a slip of the pen as the Government always gave silver for gold, but they were not bound to give gold for silver.

THE BEHRING STRAIT TUNNEL SCHEME.

THE Behring Strait Tunnel scheme seems fated to crop up every spring, and be once again relegated to oblivion. Probably, like the Channel Tunnel and the Panama Canal it will have its periods of popularity and depression, but like those two great projects, there can be little doubt that it will be an accomplished fact some day. Last spring the Behring Strait Tunnel scheme, which the Russo-Japanese war had forced into the background, came again on the tapis, with the result that six months later a company was incorporated to proceed with the scheme with a capital of £1,200,000. The tunnel is the project of M. Loicq de Lobel, who laid his views originally before an audience of the Naval and Military Club at St. Petersburg. It was shown, as the result of a close examination, that the Strait is about 38½ miles in width and 167 ft. in depth, and that, as there are two islands in the Strait, it would be possible to divide the tunnel into three sections each about 12½ miles in length, which corresponds with the length of the Simplon Tunnel. Among the proposals of M. de Lobel were the following: The syndicate demands no guarantee of interest from the Russian Government, and this would mean a yearly saving to Russia of £2,000,000. The syndicate would give the Russian iron industry orders to the amount of £12,000,000. The syndicate pledges itself to employ only Russian engineers and workmen. The syndicate would make no experiments to colonise the adjacent regions with foreign settlers; on the contrary, it would assist the Russian Government to attract settlers to the Siberian district. The Government are to have the option of buying the railway after 30 years, when any lands acquired by the syndicate would be handed over. The syndicate also undertakes to construct a telegraph line which would be under Russian control, and to establish a Siberian Land Bank to encourage settlers. In return a land grant was demanded, giving the syndicate plots 7½ miles in length on either side of the railway to alternate with similar parcels held by the Government. According to a statement in the *Neue Freie Presse* the cost of the enterprise is estimated at £47,000,000 sterling; the Asiatic end of the line would be at Kansk, on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and the American portion would eventually link with the Canadian Pacific line.

SEVERAL correspondents have written to tell the *C. and M. Gazette*, of the aerolite which was seen on Sunday afternoon about a quarter to five o'clock. It was of great brilliancy, and its fall from the sky was followed in Lahore by an immensely long double train of what looked like smoke. It was seen at Rawalpindi in a south-easterly direction from that station. There was bright sunshine at the time. Some of our contemporary's correspondents inquire if there are any cases on record of a meteorite being visible under such conditions, and others point out that if the phenomenon had occurred after dark the sight must have been of surpassing brilliancy.

The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 23rd March 1907, was 665 against 931 and 572 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 312. There were 49 deaths from cholera, against 50 and 55 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 20. There were 94 deaths from plague, against 96 and 57 in the two preceding weeks. There were 86 deaths from small-pox during the week against 66 in the previous week. There were 15 deaths from tetanus against 20 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 118 and 51, respectively, against 92 and 71 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 40·7 per mille per annum, against 65·7 the mean of the last five years.

A SUM of Rs 10,000 has been allotted by Government for the establishment of a school at Peshawar for the training of European teachers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The Colonial Boycott.

THE NAOROZ FESTIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Rosebery, who certainly has a good eye for effect, made a successful *rentrée* by making the following motion:—"To ask His Majesty's Government whether they have any definite policy to announce with regard to the construction of the Channel Tunnel; and to move for papers." He said—and we must believe him—that he did not know what the intentions of His Majesty's Government were, but he thought it a matter of great importance that they should not keep the public any longer in ignorance of them. "Whether," he went on to say, "we are opponents of the Bill and consider it a vital matter of policy, or whether we have regard to the position of the promoters of the measure, to whom every day's delay means enormous expenditure, I think there is a claim on behalf of the public to know what is the policy of His Majesty's Government in this matter." It fell to the lot of Lord Rosebery's son-in-law, the Earl of Crewe, who in the Marquis of Ripon's absence is acting as leader of the House, and acting very efficiently, to reply to the question. No one not in the secret anticipated what the exact reply would be. It was hoped by some and feared by others that the Government would decide to leave the question an open one. "I will simply confine myself to making a statement similar to that which the Prime Minister either has made, or is about to make in another place, and I have to say that His Majesty's Government fully recognize the deep concern felt in this matter, and they have no other desire than to take Parliament fully into their confidence, even in anticipation of the early stages of a Bill which has been introduced in another place. I may say briefly that our view of the public interest leads us to be opposed to the project of the Channel Tunnel." Here the Opposition cheered. Lord Crewe went on to say:—"Even supposing that the military dangers involved were to be amply guarded against, there would, in our opinion, exist throughout the country a feeling of insecurity, which might lead to constant demands for increased expenditure, both naval and military, and a continual condition of unrest, and possibly even of alarm, which, however unfounded, would be most injurious in its effects both political and commercial. On the other hand, there has not been disclosed any such prospect of advantage to the trade and industry of this country as would compensate these evils. It also seems well that further consideration should be given to other means of conveyance, such as are used in ferries across great channels of the sea in other parts of the world. These considerations would lead us, while rejoicing in anything that facilitates freer communication with our neighbours, to view the project with disfavour."

Lord Lansdowne, as leader of the Opposition expressed approval of the decision come to by His Majesty's Government. Lord Lansdowne a quarter of a century ago was Chairman of a Joint Committee of the two Houses which came to a different conclusion, but he looks at the matter now in a somewhat different light. He recognises the advantage such a tunnel would offer on bad sailors and does not think it would be impossible to prevent it being used as a means of invasion; "but," he proceeded—

"I am bound to say that if the chances of its being used against us were only as one in a hundred, or one in a thousand, I do not think that the people of this country would tolerate an operation which would oblige us to run that hundredth or that thousandth chance. That is the real question. We may be able to convince ourselves that we should run no risk, but I do not believe that we shall ever convince the public that that is so. And if that is true, it follows that we should, by allowing this tunnel to be built, occasion not only a new source of anxiety in time of peace but a grave additional cause of anxiety when war was going on, or when war was imminent. We can picture to ourselves, without very much difficulty, the condition of things which would arise if we were engaged in war with a Great Power, or if such a war was imminent. We can think of disturbed trade, of rising prices, of interrupted communications—perhaps in the absence of the Fleet engaged in another part of the world—of the terror of invasion, of the prospect of raids, of the clamour for measures of protection. Well, if to all these causes of anxiety we were to superadd the apprehension which no doubt would be created by the presence of this tunnel, we should make the position, already grave and anxious enough, doubly grave and doubly anxious. It is upon those grounds, which I am almost inclined to describe as of a sentimental character, that I base my conclusion, rather than upon strategical or historical considerations."

Owing to the prolongation of the absurd all night sitting the Premier was deprived of an effective announcement in the Commons and perhaps that partly accounted for his being so angry when he lectured the Opposition for keeping the House sitting for 27 hours, to the great derangement of his plans. It is yet too soon to say what the country, as a whole, thinks of the declaration made by Lord Crewe and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but I am inclined to share the belief expressed by the *Times* that this decision of the Government will be received by the vast majority of the public with entire approval, not to say relief, and that there is an end of the scheme. The promoters say that they will go on agitating, but agitation costs money and by this time the shareholders of the Tunnel Company must have felt that they have spent enough. One cannot help feeling sorry for the disappointment which the wise and patriotic action of the Cabinet will cause a good many persons Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, Chairman of the South Eastern Railway in particular is entitled to our sympathy. He made so sure of the project going through this time that he sacrificed the ambition of a lifetime in order to devote his whole attention to the Channel Tunnel scheme. He has long been a Director of the Bank of England and the time had come for him to be Governor, but he waived his claim for the reason mentioned. There will also be regret on the other side of the Channel; and perhaps it would have been better if our leading public men had spoken out when, in the exaltation caused in the earlier stages of the *entente cordiale* it seemed to be taken for granted by many people in France as well as in England that all obstacles to the making of the tunnel had disappeared. The *Westminster Gazette* I see is sorry that the questions raised in the course of the Channel Tunnel controversy are not to be submitted to some thoroughly impartial and competent tribunal. But I am afraid that we should be no "forrader" after an inquiry such as is suggested than we are now. As for the alternative scheme for Channel transit, such as the proposed ferry, the *Westminster* would like to be convinced that they are feasible. Well, so far as the ferry is concerned, it looks as if its promoters meant business, and, as the *Times* observes, the failure of the Channel Tunnel project, for reasons which are amply justified, leaves us under something like an obligation to try an alternative, if a harmless one can be provided.

THE COLONIAL BOYCOTT.

The thanks of India are due to Lord Ampthill for the courage he showed on Tuesday in raising what, I cannot help thinking, in spite of the way he was frowned upon by Lord Elgin, cannot but prove a very interesting debate. Perhaps the exact terms of the question which Lord Ampthill made the basis of his outspoken speech were open to criticism as not being entirely respectful to the Colonial Delegates; but that after all is a comparatively small matter and the Colonists whose conduct towards our Indian fellow-subjects excites the disgust of all right-thinking people here, are not themselves in the habit of minding words. It appears that Lord Elgin considered the intervention of the ex-Governor of Madras indiscreet and told him so before hand; but did not ask Lord Ampthill to withdraw his question and in the circumstances the latter was perfectly justified in going on with the matter. Almost every question that is not suggested by themselves and are not framed with a view of eschewing a ministerial announcement to be made in a telling or impressive way are to the style of the members of a Government, more or less indifferent. A practised hand takes these exhibitions of ministerial displeasure at their proper value and Lord Ampthill who has had Colonial office experience evidently knows what he is about. The fact that the Botha Government with the active support of the Progressives are pressing forward with almost indecent haste a Bill which, in the shape of an ordinance, Lord Elgin was compelled by public opinion here and in India to disallow, is alone a sufficient justification for Lord Ampthill's refusal to be intimidated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. At the same time, Lord Ampthill would have been wiser to have shown a little more restraint in the language he employed to describe the consequences of the Colonial boycott. It is almost impossible not to feel indignation when one thinks who and what many of the people are who treat his Majesty's Indian subjects without distinction, as if they were no better than Hottentots, but to say as Lord Ampthill did, that a part and by no means a negligible part of the present unrest and discontent in India is due to the treatment of British Indians in the Colonies, is surely an exaggeration The case is sufficiently strong without overstatement, a thing Lord Ampthill would do well to remember if he should, as I hope he will, recur to the subject when an opportunity occurs. He chose the psychical moment for recalling the question to public notice and his speech seems to have given a fillip to the movement in this country to secure fair play for the Indians who have, to say the least, as much right to earn their living in the Transvaal as German Jews. It is impossible to talk to a South African, be he English, Afrikander or German, without realising that the basis of all this hostility to Indians is jealousy at their success in trade, partly the result of their frugality. The common complaint one hears from Colonists is that Indians "live on the smell of an oil rag," as it is elegantly put, and that no white man can expect to compete with such rivals. I have heard more than one not altogether unimportant Johannesburger say that Indians ought to be excluded altogether! Well, perhaps this would be better than to admit them and then treat them as outcastes. Their friends in England are determined that, if possible, the difficulty shall be faced at the coming Colonial Conference, and in support of this not unreasonable demand a public meeting is to be held on the 9th of April. As I am writing news reaches me that Mr. Morley has nominated Sir James Mackay to attend the meetings of the Conference at which questions affecting India may be discussed. May this be taken to mean that, when Sir J. Mackay's term of office as a Member of the Council of India expires on the 27th of April, he will be re-appointed for five years? However, whether as Member of the Council, or as ex-Member the interests of British Indians in South Africa, if they come up for consideration, will be safe in his hands. As to preference, Sir James is known to be a convinced Free Trader and his appointment will hardly be as acceptable to advocates of fiscal changes as to those who are for leaving things alone.

JAMSHEDI NAOROZ FESTIVAL.

On the occasion of the Jamshedi Naoroz, the Persian Festival in celebration of the advent of Spring, a banquet took place at the Cafe Royal last night under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Fund of Europe, and was very numerously attended, the gathering being, I fancy, the largest of its kind ever held in London. The acting head of the Persian Legation and Lord Reay were present as guests of the Zoroastrian community as a whole, and many other English people attended as private guests. Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree occupied the Chair and he was supported by about 60 of his co-religionists. The company included:—The Consul General for Japan, the Secretary to the Persian Legation Mr. N. J. Moolla, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. S. S. Bemanji, Mrs. and Miss Percival, Mr. M. D. Frecse, Mr. Bhumgara, Dr. and Mrs. Bardi, Dr. and Mrs. Collins Dr. (Miss.) Patel, Dr. Miss Kanga, Messrs. R. L. Batlibai, Tarapurewala, P. S. Batliwala, Bap D. Vacha, L. R. Batlibai, Dr. Lewis Jones, Dr. Treasurywala, Mr. B. Khan, Mr. Cooper, etc. Amongst those who were unavoidably absent was that well-known guide, philosopher and friend of the Parsis, Sir George Birdwood who wrote as follows to the Secretary of the Fund:—

119, the Avenue, West Ealing, W.

The Eve of Jamshedi Naoroz, 1907.

My dear Mr. Moola,—I am greatly honoured by the invitation, this moment received, of "the Zoroastrian Fund of Europe" to their Banquet at the Cafe Royal, Regent Street, to-morrow, Thursday the 21st of March, at 7-30 p.m., in commemoration of the Jamshedi Naoroz Festival, and I deeply regret that owing to a grievous family bereavement I am quite precluded from accepting the hospitality of the Fund on this instance, the occasion of their great racial and religious anniversary. For ten years now I have rarely gone out of an evening, an I never to dinner, excepting to the Jamshedi Naoroz Banquet organised last year by Mr. N. M. Cooper, the Editor of the *Parsi Chronicle*; when I had the honour to propose the toast to the perpetual celebration in London of this the most ancient Iranian, and indeed pan-Aryan festival of the Vernal Equinox; and I rejoice that the suggestion I then threw out that thenceforth this great ethnical and national "solemnity" should be held, here in London, "on the responsibility and in the name of" the Zoroastrian Fund of Europe has been adopted by the Parsi community of London. "The Fund" will in this way become a more efficient bond of union between Parsis all over Europe and present them however scattered, and casual in themselves, before the people of the West as a compact body, strong in the ever-growing strength of its unity within itself.

Just in this way the Greeks kept up their national unity and with such advantageous results for themselves in the factories and settlements beyond the shores of Hellas, as at Naucratis in the Delta "of slow flowing Nilus."

With best wishes for the increasing well-being, well-doing and well-becoming of the Zoroastrian community of London, —I beg to remain my dear Mr. Moolla, most respectfully and sincerely Yours,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

The Chairman gave the toasts of the King Emperor, the Queen and the Royal Family, His Majesty the Shah and of the two special guests. In proposing the latter toast, Sir Muncherjee recalled the period of Lord Reay's Governorship during which he made himself beloved by those over whom he ruled, and observed that his Lordship's care and concern for Parsis and their welfare were held in grateful remembrance. Referring to the Persian Charge d'Affaires, Sir Muncherjee said that in the matter of all representations made in regard to Zoroastrian subjects the Legation had always been most attentive and helpful. For these reasons, on the first occasion when Parsis here had been enabled so in its any two distinguished persons as their honoured guests, their choice had very rightly fallen upon them: Lord Reay in responding expressed his great interest in the welfare of Parsis whom he esteemed and liked for their charitable and their good qualities and proposed the "health of the community." The Persian Minister also cordially returned thanks. He assured the assemblage of the interest taken in his Zoroastrian subjects by the Shah and his officers, and concluded by an instructive reference to the Nooroz Festival. Mr. N. M. Cooper responded to the toast of the community. Among other toasts were the Ladies, proposed by Mr. S. S. Bomanjee, and the Zoroastrian Fund of Europe" to which Mr. Moolla made an eloquent reply. Mr. N. D. Fracis proposed the health of the Chairman who responded. The banquet was pronounced on all hands to be most enjoyable and its success showed the wisdom of the decision come to not to leave the affairs to be got up by private individuals but to make the organisation a part of the official work of the Zoroastrian Fund.

The new arrangement of course makes no encroachment on the treasury of the Zoroastrian Fund, the expenses being borne by the subscribers. From the letter printed above it will be seen that Sir G. Birdwood takes credit for the departure so happily inaugurated last night. As is well known the Zoroastrian Fund is a funeral trust. When it was urged that it would be incongruous for a funeral trust to promote a public banquet be, I believe, ingeniously replied that public banqueting had originated in relatives periodically dining together to honour the memory of their dead, such events being essentially of a religious character. Hence these annual banquets or "solemnities" had given to this word, meaning simply "anniversaries" the spiritual significance we give to the very same word in its corrupted English form of "solemnity." In the history of the evolution of Aryan civilisation, the banquets to the dead, out of which the banquets to the Gods also originated were the most potent of all other means in humanising mankind.

WHILE a fire was raging at a factory at Vincennes the rumour spread that a large number of children were being burned to death. Crowds collected and it was seen that what looked like bodies were being thrown from the windows. But it was soon discovered that the place was a doll factory, and the "bodies" were those of large batches of dolls which were thrown

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

Limitation of Armaments Desired.

RUSSIA'S RESERVATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Italy is considering the submission to the Hague Conference of a proposal for the limitation of armaments less likely to hurt the susceptibilities of certain Powers than the Anglo-American proposal.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Troops in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Troops are pouring into St. Petersburg as on the occasion of the dissolution of the first Duma.

THE SABZEVAR AFFAIR.

Massacre Threatened.

LONDON APRIL 4.

Reuter's Teheran correspondent telegraphs that a Commission has been appointed to investigate the affair at Sabzevar.

The people threaten to massacre all the Russians in Sabzevar, if the punishment of the culprits is attempted.

BEHRING STRAITS TUNNEL.

Russian Obstruction.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Russia has rejected an American Syndicate's offer to construct a tunnel under the Behring Straits.

THE "SUEVIC" SALVED.

Docked at Southampton.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The "Suevic" has been docked at Southampton.

SIR. A SWETTENHAM.

Why He Resigned.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The *Standard* asserts that Sir Alexander Swettenham resigned the Governorship of Jamaica because the Government asked him to apologise to Admiral Davis.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Prisoner Declared Sane.

LONDON, APRIL 5

A telegram from New York states that the Lunacy Commission has decided that Thaw was sane when he committed the murder.

Mr. Jerome has appealed against this decision.

MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

National Service League Manifesto.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

A Manifesto of the National Service League signed by Lord Roberts, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Milner, Lord Meath and Lord Ripon, welcoming Mr. Haldane's idea of a National Army, but urges most strongly that the six months' training for the territorial Army must be made compulsory.

LORD CROMER'S PROPOSALS.

Reform of the Capitulations.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The *Time* warmly supports Lord Cromer's proposal for the reform of the Capitulations under the safeguards indicated by him, on the ground that the Capitulations in their present form have become a formidable obstacle to good government and progress, and an insuperable barrier to serious legislation benefiting Europeans and Natives.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

A Combine against the President.

LONDON, APRIL 5

President Roosevelt has authorized the statement that Mr. Hearst, Mr. Harriman and Mr. Rockefeller have formed a combination with a fund of one million sterling to defeat his policy towards the Trusts.

INDIAN SURVEY.

Appointment of Mr. J. Hunter.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The India Office has appointed Mr. James Hunter who was twelfth Wrangler in 1903, as Mathematical Expert to the Survey of India.

LORD LISTER.

Birthday Celebrations.

EULOGY OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Lord Lister's eightieth birthday was celebrated to-day.

The Continental newspapers publish highly eulogistic articles on the occasion.

THE PIDEMIC IN BELFAST.

ASSUMES ALARMING PROPORTIONS.

260 Cases of Meningitis.

136 DEATHS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Almost all parts of Belfast are affected by the Meningitis outbreak, and there are no signs of any abatement.

Hitherto there have been 261 cases, of which 136 have proved fatal.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

Proceed to Carthagena.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Queen Alexandra has started for Toulon to join King Edward.

From there Their Majesties will proceed to Carthagena.

RAJ PROPERTY.

Claimed in Execution of a Decree.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 5.

Raja Rameshar Prasad Singh is the owner of the fine property in Patna Division known as Muksudpur. The Raja contracted a loan of about six lakhs of rupees from Raj Sham Kishan and his brothers, Bankers of Benares, who trace their descent from Raja Patni Mal of historic fame in the days of Warren Hastings. The debt gradually developed into a mortgage decree and up to the death of Raja Rameshar Prasad in 1902, very little was realised. Execution proceedings were then continued against his widow Rani Sunder Kuar, and the brother of the late Raja, Chandeshar Prasad Singh, claimed title to the Raj property to the exclusion of the widow. After a prolonged litigation it was decided by the High Court of Calcutta that under a compromise entered into between the brothers in 1884, Chandeshar Prasad was the next heir to the Raj and that the widow was not entitled to succeed. Chandeshar Prasad had been objecting from time to time to the execution of Raj Sham Kishan's decree against the Raj property, but though litigation had lasted a considerable time he had not hitherto been successful. He then brought a regular suit for declaration that he had succeeded to the Muksudpur Raj free from all encumbrances, and that his late brother was not competent to hypothecate any portion of it except for the term of his natural life.

The suit was contested stoutly by the Benares Bankers who claimed that Raja Rameshar Prasad had heritable and transferable interest in the property and not mere life estate, and that the plaintiff succeeded as heir only to what his brother had a lease, and Raj Krishna Banerj, Subordinate Judge of Patna, after a prolonged trial, has just delivered Judgment upholding the contentions of the Benares Bankers, and dismissing plaintiff's suit with costs.

THE MAHARAJA OF SONBARSA.

Tragic Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SONBARSA, APRIL 5.

The tragic murder of the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Barhallah Narain Singh, K. C. S. I., occurred at a Raj village camp some 12 miles north of Sonbarsa.

On the 1st instant the Maharaja was in the best of health and ready to start for Sonbarsa the following morning. His Highness had returned from an evening drive and was walking outside his tent when, shortly after 7 p. m. or a little later, a loud report of a gun was heard. Two personal attendants were at once on the scene and raised a cry of murder. A crowd assembled instantly and found the Maharaja was bleeding profusely from two wounds just above the loin, the bullets having passed through the abdomen and out the other side. It is believed the Maharaja was fired at from close quarters and with explosive bullets. The foul act was committed probably in the heart of the village and his own retinue, and it is marvellous that nobody seems even to have seen the murderer. In spite of his fatal wounds the Maharaja was conscious enough to scribble down a few words nominating his youngest grandson Maharaj Kumar Rudra Partap Singh as his successor. The Maharaja passed away within an hour of the occurrence, and before medical help was available from Madhipura, and without an opportunity for those dear and near to him being able to be by his side.

A solemn and imposing ceremony of cremation took place the following afternoon.

The Sub Divisional Officer of Madhipura was soon on the scene and the District Superintendent of Police has arrived. A vigorous inquiry is going on, but no clue has as yet been found.

TEA FERMENTATION.

Dr. Mann's Experiments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

The valuable researches of Dr. Harold Mann into fermentation of tea have resulted in the publication of a second *broc ure* on the subject. The main tendency of Mann's experiments is to show that if 'flavour' is aimed at in tea, fermentation should be as short as possible, while if 'liquor' is the object, fermentation should be prolonged. Incidentally, his investigations show that, for development of 'flavour' perfectly clean conditions are essential. He is able to prove this point partly by means of a new method of determining the amount of flavour in a given tea and partly by aid of an ingenious experiment in which freedom from microbes was secured by the addition of an antiseptic.

VICEROY AT DEHRA DUN.

Pleasure Excursions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 5.

The Viceroy leaves Dehra Dun to-day by special train for Dorivalla, second station from Dehra, on a shooting and fishing excursion, returning to Dehra to-night.

BITLIS EARTHQUAKE.

Shocks Registered at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

The original shock at Bitlis was clearly recorded on the Simla Seismograph and there have been slight shocks since from an uncertain distance.

THE East Indian Railway Management reports that the rise in the cost of living of the people which is taking place in India, is affecting wages, and the price of labour is, therefore, rising and is likely to increase in the future.

THE CHIEF OF AUNDH'S TRIAL.

Third Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 5.

The Aundh Commission to-day was almost wholly occupied in cross-examination of the State Kharbari by Mr. Branson and the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare. The Kharbari said that he always had been on bad terms with the present Chief both before and after his accession and very nearly suggested that he should be deposed. Nobody was present at various interviews he had had with different people, including the Political Agent, when enquiries were made by him and the plot to murder him was discussed. In all his official references to the Political Agent he never made a single mention of the plot against him. When the guard was removed by the Chief from his house he did not at the time believe that it was removed to enable him to be killed, but when he heard of the plot he thought that was the real reason. The Chief had released all prisoners recommended by him and had power to release prisoners on his own account and he did release five men and a woman in addition to those recommended by him, and, if he had chosen, he could have released Pira Maug and Bhasker, the two ringleaders of the plot. While he was Kharbari he had numerous disputes with the Chief which he referred to the Political Agent. He had written to the Kundal police and the Khampur head constable, and ordered the Aundh police to discover the whereabouts of Pira when he escaped from jail. He did not receive any message from Pira while he was moving about in Chin hni and he made no note nor entry in his diary when Govinda, the policeman, gave him information regarding the plot Pira was hatching to murder him, nor did he report so serious a fact to anybody until he was examined by Mr. Arthur, the Political Agent. He did not know or find out from Govinda or anybody else that Pira was being harboured by the police Patel at Soukira. In sending for the Soukira patel in August it was the first active step he took against Pira. Police sepoy Ganu told him that Pira was getting shelter at Soukira and at Chinchni. He did not suggest that the Soukira Patel should be suspended and that until then Pira would not be caught. Witness told the Political Agent that relations between himself and the Chief were very much strained, that he heard rumours of the plot against him, and that Pira had been instigated to do harm to him. The Agent asked him whether he had made any arrangements to protect himself and he replied that he kept a loaded revolver on his person. On receiving information, originally from Ganpati, of the plot, he did not inform the Agent because he was not in possession of definite facts; it was only after Pira had been arrested that he came to learn the real facts from him.

Mr. Branson: Pira might have killed you if he liked.

Witness continuing said that when he interviewed Pira, at his bungalow at Aundh, after his capture, Pira unravelled the plot. Pira said to him that sometime after the prisoners were let off in honour of the Chief's birthday, Kassim Havildar and Balku came to him in jail and said that the Chief was willing to let him off but that the Kharbari objected. Kassim and Balku then said: "If you agree to do something we want you to do we will arrange to get you off." Pira said: "I agree." Kassim and Balku then said: "When you are let off, collect some men and commit a dacoity on the Kharbari's house and cut off his hands and feet and kill him." Pira agreed, whereupon Kassim and Balku said: "You will get a reward for it." Then Kassim and Balku went away, and, some days after, the Chief visited the jail, and said that a pair geese in the tank should be brought to him. Pira in charge of a warder with the geese went to the Chief's camp. Pira was taken inside the tent and the Chief said to him: "Do as Balku tells you and I will give you a reward. Pira agreed. Some days after, Kassim went to the jail garden where Pira was working and told him that Bhasker would help him to escape. Bhasker filed off the rivets on his chains and he ran away. That was the substance of what Pira told witness. Previous to this he met Mr. Wallinger, the D.S.P., casually, and told him briefly of the plot. Mr. Wallinger advised him to get transferred. He did not ask Mr. Wallinger to take any steps, although Pira had escaped into British territory. When the present Chief succeeded to the Gadi the treasury was empty and that may have been the reason why he wished to cut down salaries in Aundh and reduce the guard.

In answer to Mr. Khare witness said he was certain that the Bombay Government did not make unfavourable remarks on the financial condition of the State during the previous Chief's regime, but Government suggested that more care might be taken regarding finances. The Chief had an interview with Mr. Gibb, the Commissioner, in March 1906, at Koregaon. After that interview the Commissioner did not tell witness to apologise to the Chief for what he had done against him, nor did the Collector.

Re-examined by Mr. Rao, witness said that he did not bear any real ill-will towards the Chief before or after his accession There was no necessity to make offic al reference to the Political Agent about the plot. He did not complain to the Agent of the Chief's intention to deprive him of his guard because he did not think at the time that the reduction of the guard was meant to deprive him of his protection. Of the six prisoners released by the Chief, on his motion, one was a woman whose time had expired, the other five had nearly done their time, and all were undergoing imprisonment in default of fine. If Nana Sahab the present Chief was deposed, Khan Saheb, his younger brother, would succeed in preference to his nucle.

Questioned by the President witness said:—"If the Chief had recommended the release of Bhasker and Sirva, I would have objected and referred the matter to the Political Agent, as Pira was a dangerous criminal, and it would not have been in the interests of the State to release Bhasker. I do not know if there is any order of Government to the effect that in case any dispute arose between myself and the Chief it should be referred to the Political Agent, but I have a letter to that effect from the Political Agent. I do not know whether the Chief has accepted this condition."

Wanrao Date, the Deputy Chinnis, recalled, said that when he saw the Chief at Kinhee in December 1905, the Chief said to him: "The Kharbari and your officers should go on smoothly. Now I have come to know that the Kharbari and you people have tried to ruin me in order that I should not get full powers at the time of my installation." Witness had replied that the Chief was labouring under a misunderstanding and that they had done nothing. The Chief called him a liar and added that he had seen the resolution and had come to know that the Kharbari was talking against him. Witness told the Kharbari what the Chief had said.

The hearing stands adjourned for tomorrow.

BURMA BUDGET.

Opening of More Opium Shops Vetoed.

FALL IN THE ESTIMATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 5.

An item in the Indian Budget states that the Excise of Burma is estimated at 83 lakhs of rupees as against a revised estimate for the current year, of 77 lakhs. From exhaustive inquiries it would seem that the discrepancy is accounted for in this wise. The authorities fully expected to make a lot more money out of the new opium shops which it was proposed to open, which scheme has just been vetoed by the Secretary of State. It was proposed to open forty-six more opium shops during the year. The fact that this proposition has been vetoed appears to be the only explanation of the falling off in the estimates. The men who run these shops are very carefully selected. They are given a license for which they have to pay a fee. They buy their opium from the Government at a fixed rate and sell it at a profit, also at a fixed rate. Evidently the Secretary of State considers that the principle of increasing the number of opium shops in Burma is a mistake and there is consequently not the slightest hope that any more licenses will be granted. Hence the falling off in the estimated revenue.

STEPS TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Proposals Submitted to the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

Mr. John Morley will receive this week the detailed proposals of the Government of India for giving effect to the policy laid down by Lord Minto at the recent Budget debate on the subject of admitting Indians to a larger share in the administration of the country; and he is no doubt already in possession of the main features of these proposals, by cable.

No pronouncement, however, can reasonably be expected for some time, the matter being so large that, even should Mr. Morley accept what the Government of India have recommended, he could hardly make more than some very general statement at the forthcoming Indian debate in Parliament.

No information is yet available as to the nature of the Government of India's recommendations, but the want which is to be met appears to be for some means (as for example, by an enlarged Council which could be consulted upon general and not only as at present upon legislative matters) to bring those Indians, who are looked up to by their fellow countrymen, into closer relations with the Viceroy and his high executive officers.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Forecast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

The Report of the Committee which has been sitting for some time to consider the question of reorganisation of the Indian Telegraph Department is now in press and is understood to be bulky. It should be completed in another week or fortnight, but cannot lead to any immediate changes since the whole matter must first be discussed by the Government of India.

The inquiry which has been held should result eventually in the separation, which is obviously desirable in the interests of efficiency and economy of constructive operations which require the services of expert electricians and engineers, from the purely administrative duties of working the lines when set up. As a majority of Telegraph offices are already located in Post offices, appreciable saving would be effected by placing, as is done at Home the signalling and postal operatives under one and the same direction.

In this case the Expert Officers of the Telegraph Department would be able to devote themselves exclusively to the important duties, which no one else can perform with equal efficiency, of the construction and maintenance of the lines, while the Postal Department would become responsible for the purely administrative work of dealing with all instead of as at present with only a part of the public traffic passing through the Post offices.

There is no need for such a division of labour to result in any diminution whatever in either the status or emoluments of highly trained officers of the Telegraph Department whose services in the past entitle them to the highest consideration.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.

Sir Arthur Laying the Foundation Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 5.

Yesterday evening Sir Arthur Lawley at St Thomas Mount laid the foundation stone of the Church of England Soldiers' Institute. His Excellency was accompanied by Major Glyn, D. S. O. Military Secretary and Captain Popham, A. D. C., and was received by the Bishop of Madras, Canon Brittain, Lieut.-Colonel Shaw, Commanding the Madras Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel Dawes, Commanding the 88th Carnatic Infantry, Major Hobson, R. F. A., Reverend Bray, Reverend Bull and Captain Kirkwood, Cantonment Magistrate, representing members of the Soldiers' Institute Committee. The proceedings began with a hymn, after which the Bishop offered up a prayer. The stone having then been blessed by the Bishop, His Excellency laid it and declared the same well and truly laid. A hymn having been sung Canon Brittain made an Address followed by the Bishop of Madras and the Governor.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Withdrawal of Secretary's Resignation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 5.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* learns on good authority that the Honorary Secretary to the Aligarh College has withdrawn his resignation from that important post.

It is understood that the Nawab reconsidered his decision in consequence of advise to that effect from very high quarters, it being pointed out that it would be extremely inopportune for him to leave Aligarh at the present juncture.

News of the Nawab's intention to retain the Secretaryship has caused much satisfaction in the Mahomedan community.

THE COMILLA AFFAIR.

Trial of Offenders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

In connection with the rioting which took place in Comilla during the recent visit of the Nawab of Dacca to that town, and in the case in which a Mahomedan was shot dead; at the High Court to day before Justices Stephen and Griedt a chaudhuri applied on behalf of Dwarka Nath D. Mangal Singh and Nibaran Chander Roy for issue of a Rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Tipperah to show cause why the case against the petitioner should not be transferred from the District Court, Tipperah, and why, pending hearing of the Rule petitioners should not be released on bail. The first petitioner is a mukhtear, the second a Sub-Inspector of Police, and the third a writer constable in the Bengal Police.

After relating the facts the chaudhuri said that application was made as it was apprehended that petitioners do not get fair and impartial trial in the Tipperah District.

After hearing counsel, Justice Stephen passed the following order —We cannot act in the matter of transfer on the information before us. As regards bail we consider the materials before us insufficient and we allow petitioner to withdraw his application. This does not preclude the present petition from being renewed afterwards.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Horse Artillery, and the Royal Field Artillery, who have been suffering by the block in promotion owing to the reduction in those forces having created so many supernumeraries, will be pleased to learn that the War Office has made a decision in order to clear the block more or less. (1)—The continuance in the service beyond 21 years of Non-Commissioned Officers including permanent staff of the militia on the Home Establishment is to cease for the present; (2)—In the case of those who enlisted as boys, the completion of 21 years will reckon from the date of their attaining 18 years of age; (3)—In the case of those Non-Commissioned Officers on the Home Establishment who have already completed 21 years' service, four months' notice is to be given them, from the 1st April, at the termination of which period they are to be discharged on the reduction of the establishment; (4)—Staff Sergeants under 40 years of age, eligible for promotion to Warrant rank, may, however, be permitted to serve until they reach that age; (5)—This order will not affect Non-Commissioned Officers belonging to the Band.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

Coal Barge Capsized.

THREE KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

Owing to the dense fog which lay over the Bombay Harbour in the early hours of yesterday morning a collision occurred between the Italian Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Rafel Rubattino" and a coal barge laden with coal belonging to Mr Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy. The "Rafel Rubattino" was arriving from Genoa and Naples and was being piloted by Mr. Crole Rees of the Bombay Pilot Service. An enormous number of native crafts and barges was lying off the Ballard Pier, in and about the entrance of the Prince's Dock, making piloting in the dense and foggy smoke a very difficult and dangerous occupation. Many of these barges do not carry lights, although not long ago an Inspector was specially appointed by the Port Trust to see that all crafts carried lights, in consequence of several accidents which had occurred at different times Still it is very difficult to ensure all the crafts being properly lighted at night and the present accident is believed to have occurred owing to the obstinate delinquency on the part of the native barges. When the "Rafel Rubattino" came slowly into port yesterday morning the Pilot was on the Bridge with Captain Saporatt and several other Officers of the vessel.

A few seconds previously, a sailing boat and just cleared the bows of the "Rafel." it was a near thing, and before the Pilot could recover from his anxiety on this score, the Chief Officer again shouted that there was an object ahead. Everything possible was done to avert a collision, but unhappily, although the boat lying in front of the steamer was cleared, the port anchor of the "Rafel" managed to hook the heavy mast of the coal barge, and pull it down. There was a tremendous crash, and the mast, falling with alarming suddenness on the crew of the barge, pinned down five of the six men who were aboard. The weight of the falling mast brought the forward one down also and crushed the unfortunate crew who were asleep. The only man who escaped death or injury was Daji Soora, who happened to be awake at the time, and he says he shouted a warning to the approaching steamer.

The accident happened east of Cross Island, an almost opposite the Ballard Pier. Immediately it was known that life was endangered, the Pilot and the Captain ordered two boats to be lowered, and one of these, rowing to the scene of the mishap, picked up the man who was in the water, and removed from the barge the five others, in three of whom life appeared to be extinct, and two who were seriously injured. These were promptly conveyed to the Stone Bunder, where it was discovered that three of the men were lifeless. The other two were at once conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they were admitted and their injuries attended to.

The Pilot took the "Rafel Rubattino" down to the dock gates, but as no berth was available he had to bring her back to moorings at the Ballard Pier, whence at 2 o'clock yesterday she was admitted to the Prince's Dock. On the way back from the Docks to the moorings, Mr. Crole Rees, we are informed, pointed out to the Captain at least half-a-dozen native crafts which, in contravention of the Port rules, were not showing lights.

The families of the deceased quickly assembled and loudly lamented over the accident which had so suddenly deprived them of their bread-winners.

The three men who were killed, Lodu Fakira, Pookaram Bhewa, and Krishna Vitoo, had all received terrible injuries to the head, and it is believed their deaths were instantaneous.

Mr. Coroner Byrne held an inquest at Stone Bunder last evening on the bodies of the three Khalasis, when the Captain and Officers of the "Rafel Rubattino" were present. The inquiry was adjourned after identification.

The Port Officer, Captain Beaumont, will hold an official enquiry at 11 a.m. this morning in the Port Trust Office.

MR. CADELL'S APPOINTMENT.

Government's Reply.

A Press Note issued last night gives the reply of the Bombay Government to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Mr. Cadell's appointment:—

Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, No. 3507, dated 5th April 1907, to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—

"In continuation of Government letter No. 2908, dated 19th March 1907, I am directed to state that the considerations set forth in your letter were far from being overlooked, and that the Government of India, who would of course give every weight to them, were consulted and gave their adhesion to Mr. Cadell's reversion before it was put into effect. I am also to explain that prior to this selection of Mr. Cadell for the appointment of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, he had intimated his intention to apply for forlough, which could not have been refused him had he pressed for it, that he gave it up in deference to the wishes of His Excellency, and that as Mr. Cadell's service in the Customs Department would thus have been interrupted for a substantial period, the Governor in Council felt that no injury would be done to commercial interests by asking that Mr. Cadell's services should be placed at the disposal of this Government."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Barrett succeeds Major General Willcocks as a Brigade Commander, Colonel J. L. Ramsay, succeeding Barrett as Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Shekleton, officiates in Command of the Nasirabad Brigade *vice* Brigadier General Park on leave.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw of the 86th Carnatic Infantry to Brevet Colonel.

Major Oswald of the 22nd Punjabis to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captains Kayworth, Maxwell, Andrew Hamner, Munn, Alexander, Clark, Burton, Plowdon, Travers, Geoghegan Pasiologus, Maclathlan and Anderson to be Majors.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel W. Hamilton to Surgeon-General *vice* Scott Reid vacated. Brevet Colonel A. P. Williamson, I. A., retires with effect from the 13th ultimo.

THE last issue of "*The Studio*" *Year Book of Decorative Art* surpasses its predecessors, both in the artistic excellence of the publication and in the quality of matter it contains; and though it is stated in the introductory sketch that England at the present moment appears to be suffering from one of its periodic phases of copyism, the variety of the illustrations that the current issue contains would suggest a contrary state of things to the ordinary reader. The section dealing with Exterior Architecture is about the only part of the volume that may be regarded as copyism, if the adaptation of old structual effects to modern requirements be so construed; but, on the other hand, Interior Arrangements and Decorations seem to have made great strides in the direction of originality, fascinating in the effects which have been produced in the various divisions of house interiors. Similarly, the section treating with Furniture contains models which ought to meet the most fantastic taste; while the Wall and Ceiling Decorations and Stained Glass effects seem to carry the observer quite out of the old order of things, antique or æsthetic. Altogether the publication is a complete repertoire of the arts and industries connected with home-making, useful alike to the connoisseur as to those who wish to benefit by the best thought-out schemes of house decoration and furnishing, Embroidery and Textile Fabrics, Pottery and Porcelain, Table Glass and Garden Furniture having been included, the concluding sections dealing with Modern Decorative Art in Germany and in Austria. We strongly recommend the volume to those who are interested in Art as a record that will please and gratify the severest critic.

EMPIRE DAY MOVEMENT.

Letter from the Earl of Meath.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted through your columns to draw the attention of your readers to the near approach of May, and to express a hope that no time may be lost by them in making due arrangements for a proper observation this year of Empire Day on May 24th.

It may interest them to know that last year "Empire Day" and "Victoria Day" in Canada were observed by over eight million loyal subjects throughout the dominions of the King-Emperor. It is to be hoped that many more on May 24th next will take part in celebrations which cannot fail to lead to the growth of the friendliest feelings between British subjects throughout the world, of increased loyalty to their common Sovereign, and ultimately to a closer union between all portions of his vast Empire.

Desirable as is the due celebration of "Empire Day," it is well to remember that its outward observance is of small value when compared with the overwhelming importance of the inner spirit of the movement. This inner spirit may be described as the subordination of selfish or class interests to those of the State and of the community, and the systematic imbuing of the minds of all British subjects, especially of the young, with a sense of the gravity of their civic and Imperial responsibilities, and with a burning desire to perform manfully and self-sacrificingly the duties which lie nearest to them, and which they owe to their fellows and the State.

That such consecration of individual powers for the general good is not yet universal, can hardly be controverted—that it ever will be so is extremely doubtful—but no harm, but only good, can arise from a movement to stimulate a stronger sense of patriotic duty amongst British subjects, with a view not to the injury of others, but to the increased happiness of the 400 millions who owe allegiance to King Edward VIIth, and through them to that of the rest of the human race.

The most effective way of bringing the above ideas to a practical solution is naturally to be found by influencing the rising generation throughout the Schools of the Empire, and, with this view, it is of the greatest importance that the assistance of all Educational Authorities shall be evoked, and the sympathies of Teachers throughout the King's dominions be aroused in support of this great national movement. It is hoped that the moral keynote of a high ideal of Imperial and civic duty will be struck by the Clergy of the Empire of all denominations in their sermons and addresses on Sunday, May 19th, so as to prepare their congregations for the due appreciation of the inner meaning of the celebration of May 24th.

The promoters of the Empire Day Movement also trust that, where possible, Mayors and Municipal Authorities will make the demonstrations on May 24th a matter of civic concern.

Should further information be desired leaflets explanatory of the aims and objects of the movement, including an "Empire Day Catechism" and "Address to Children," and a "Children's Song" by Rudyard Kipling, can be obtained from the Secretary of the "Empire Day Movement," at 83, Lancaster Gate, London, W.—Yours, &c.

MEATH.

THE BISHOP AND THE LAITY.

His Lordship's Reply.

The following reply to the representation of the laity has been written by Bishop Pym, and a meeting to discuss the same is to be held in the Durbar room of the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next:—

Poona, March 25th, 1907.

To The Memorialists of 14th March, 1907.

Gentlemen,—In acknowledging the memorial handed to me by three of your number on Saturday, the 16th of March, I desire to recognise at once the spirit of conciliation which has evidently animated your action in this matter.

I deal first with the signatures to the memorial. They are undoubtedly influential. At the same time I am bound to point out that there are among them the names of some who can scarcely be said to have an interest in the affairs of our Church. On the other hand I notice that the names of many eminent Churchmen in Bombay are not included in the list, and also that the names of Churchmen outside of Bombay are very few. Granting for the moment that the question were one in which public opinion might legitimately affect the issue—as you clearly hold—the significance of these facts has a bearing upon the matter which cannot wholly be disregarded: and the significance of them is this:—viz., there are a great many Churchmen both in Bombay and throughout the length and breadth of the Diocese who would not only not endorse the memorial, but are anxious that I should not give way on the particular point to which you call my attention. I have in my possession considerable evidence that such is the case.

Turning now to the body of the memorial, I can scarcely believe that you have fully realised what it is that you have asked me to do. A Bishop's Visitation Charge is a deliberate utterance; it is a summing up of some years' experience and observation. On this occasion it was delivered with special reference to a very serious condition of affairs in the Church of England and to this I called particular attention. The directions I gave in my Charge are closely related to that serious condition of affairs in so far as affects this particular Diocese; and it does affect it very considerably. In my judgment, as Bishop, the attendance of bodies of unconfirmed children during celebrations of the Holy Communion represents certain teaching which is largely at the root of our present difficulties; it is, besides, unquestionably an innovation of quite modern times and wholly unauthorised. For these reasons I felt it my duty to direct with some emphasis that the practice should be discontinued. I am advised that as to the matter, manner and place of such direction I was acting wholly '*intra vires*' in doing so.

I confess therefore, to considerable surprise that without any apparent regard for the authority of my office, without any reference to the gravity of the present situation, and professedly ignoring the essential importance of doctrine and ritual in the matter in which it was my duty to deal, you ask me to reverse a decision to which I attach great importance. I submit that the position in which your memorial places me is much the same as that of a judge who, after carefully summing up and giving sentence, should be asked to recousider his sentence in open court, and in doing so to leave out of sight the most important part of the evidence on which it was based.

I think it right to add that since I delivered my Charge confusive evidence has come into my hands of the doctrinal significance of the practice under consideration—evidence which is in complete accord with what I asserted in my Charge. It fully justifies the position I have taken up, and I should regard any withdrawal from that position as a distinct breach of a most sacred trust. From my point of view a principle of such a nature is at stake as must take precedence of any other consideration.

I do not anticipate that any of the Clergy or Communities whom you have in mind will withdraw from their work in this Diocese on such a point as this. If they do, I assumit that the responsibility of such a course will rest wholly with them.

The practice which I disallow, important as I believe it to be doctrinally, is, after all, only an accessory of the service; and liturgically it is of more than questionable authority. If the problem lies between obedience to their Bishop and leaving the Diocese on the part of Clergy or Communities, I am afraid it will have to be solved in some other way than that of my withdrawing words which were advisedly spoken and to which I feel bound to adhere.

Some four or five important Churches out of the four in which this practice obtained have already conformed to my 'requirement' in the matter. I am sanguine that on further consideration the rest will do the same. I have no doubt that some words from you on the side of authority and order would be of material assistance. I have already shewn all possible consideration to and sympathy with that section of the Clergy who have opposed themselves to this change; it is my intention to negotiate still further with them and to give them fresh matter for deliberation on the subject. Further, it is my intention to make a certain proposal to them in the direction of meeting their wishes, without modifying the 'requirement' under discussion. When this has been done I cannot believe that they will still feel themselves justified in breaking their oath of canonical obedience or in dislocating the Church's work in this Diocese.

In the meantime I commend the subject to your prayers, and with all due respect,—I remain, Your faithful servant in Christ.

W. E. BOMBAY.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, MARCH 22.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

COURT.

THE King on Saturday visited a charitable exhibition at Biarritz and bought five pictures.

The Queen and the Empress Marie of Russia visited the Hunters' Improvement Society's Show on the 14th and the Tate Gallery and the Tower on the 15th. Their Majesties went to Sandringham on the 18th.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have met with an enthusiastic reception in Ceylon.

HOME.

A fire did damage estimated at £180,000 to warehouses in St. Luke's on Saturday.

Billiards.—Inman beat Reece last week, though Reece made a record break of 1,825 by the "anchor" stroke.

Drama.—A dramatized version of the first part of *The Pilgrim's Progress* was given on Saturday at the Imperial Theatre. The Red Lamp has been revived by Mr. Tree, with "The Van Dyck" as an after-piece, at His Majesty's.

Law.—The House of Lords, reversing decisions of two other Courts, has condemned the London County Council to pay, on £178,000 a year, income-tax from which the claimed exemption.—The first sessions of the Central Criminal Court in the new Sessions-house in the Old Bailey were opened on Monday.

Football.—Scotland beat England (Rugby) on Saturday by a goal and a try to a try. In Association matches Scotland beat Ireland on Saturday, and England drew with Wales on Monday.

Hockey.—England beat Ireland on Saturday by five goals to none.

Ireland.—Mr. O'Brien has obtained a verdict for 1½d. damages against the "Freeman's Journal."

Mr. Balfour, replying on Tuesday to an appeal from an Irish Unionist deputation, promised zealous and ungrudging resistance to the Government's Irish policy, which was a deliberate fraud on the electorate.

Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A. R. A., has been elected a Royal Academician.

Naval and Military.—The new cruiser "Indomitable" was launched at Govan on Saturday.—Mr. Haldane, distributing prizes to marksmen of the 4th V. B. West Surrey Regt., said the Volunteers were to undertake no lighter duty than that of forming a second army.—Lord Tweedmouth spoke on the strength of the Navy, on Wednesday.

Oxford University.—Lord Curzon has been elected Chancellor by 1,101 votes against 440 for Lord Rosebery.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 14th gave a second reading to the Companies Bill. On the 19th a committee was appointed to inquire into the orders governing their lordships' debates, and the disabilities of British Indians in British Colonies were referred to in connexion with the approaching Imperial Conference. On the 20th Lord Denbigh elicited statements from Lord Crewe and the Lord Chancellor as to the Government's Home Rule tendencies.—In the House of Commons on the 14th, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Haldane, and others discussed naval and military affairs. On the 18th Bills were read a second time increasing railway companies' liability for damage to goods, and making lights on vehicles compulsory. On the 18th the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill was read a second time after a long debate on the Newfoundland fishery controversy, land settlement in the Orange River Colony, and other matters. On the 19th Mr. Lloyd-George brought in the Patent Law Amendment Bill, which, he said, would remove bonds from British industry. The Government's Scottish Land Bill was also read a first time, after criticism from Mr. Balfour. The London and North-Western Railway Bill provoked a debate on the directors' vote of a contribution to the Municipal Society. The directors have decided to refund the money themselves. On the 20th the Government's Scottish Education Bill was introduced. A debate was begun on the Prime Minister's motion that when a bill (with certain exceptions) had been read a second time it should go to a Grand Committee unless the House should otherwise order, and one of two new Grand Committees should be for Scottish Bills. Resolutions were adopted that the power of commitment for debt should be restricted, and that the inequality of rates in different London [illegible] called for early consideration.—The Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has passed the Standing Committee.—Further disorders were [illegible] on Wednesday by an attempt of woman [illegible] to enter the Westminster Palace.

Racquets.—The military singles champion[illegible] won on Saturday by Mr. Bryant (Highland Infantry), who beat Captain Foster, R. H. A. [illegible] games to two.

Rowing.—Cambridge beat Oxford in the University boat race on Saturday by 4 1/2 lengths in 20min. 26sec.

Sales.—At Sotheby's, on Saturday, four early pamphlets of American interest brought £3,410, and a manuscript of the 16th century £1,170.—High prices were realized by some of the pictures in the Massey-Mainwaring collection, the seven days' sale of which brought £56, 998.

The Duke of Devonshire, presiding on Tuesday over the Unionist Free Trade Club, said that all Unionist would unite in resisting any proposal threatening the legislative union with Ireland. He deplored the increasing recklessness and anarchy in the Unionist party.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The elections to the Victorian Assembly have resulted in the return

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

British Indians and the Colonies.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, March 19, Lord Ampthill asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he would insist on a full discussion at the approaching Imperial Conference of the question of the disabilities of British Indians and their future treatment in the Colonies as a matter of the highest importance to the unity of the empire. He said the noble earl to whom the question was addressed had held some private communication with him on the subject, but he was sorry to say the noble earl regarded it as indiscreet of him to put the question. If the noble earl had thought so seriously, it would have been open to him to ask him to withdraw the question; and he need hardly say that if, with the full weight of his authority, he had made such a request, he should have felt bound to remove the question from the paper. Possibly his indiscretion might lie in the form of the question, and that the words "insist on" might seem aggressive or hostile in some way. If that were so, he would very gladly substitute the word "ensure" or even the words "take steps to ensure," which would express his meaning even better than the question as it stood on the paper. A question similar to this had been asked in another place, and the reply of the Secretary of State for India was that on this subject had not been placed on the agenda of the Imperial Conference, but that, should opportunity offer and time permit, he proposed to invite the Conference to consider it. He thought those who were well acquainted with official phraseology would agree that that answer meant nothing at all, and that that was not the way in which to treat a question of immense importance to the empire—a question on which vitally affected our national honour and concerning which millions of our fellow-countrymen felt keen resentment and indignation. Though the attitude of our kinsmen in the Australian colonies towards British Indians was not what they should like to see it, the grievance was most keenly and seriously felt in South Africa. The fact was that the position of British Indians in South Africa was more intolerable now under the British flag than it was under the Government of President Kruger. The Boer law, which was regarded as so unjust and severe, was not, in practice, enforced, mainly owing to the intervention of the British Government; but the law which prevailed under the British flag was more severe than that of the South African Republic, and, what was worse, it was strictly enforced. The indignity and humiliation which were put upon British Indians were felt and keenly resented, not only by those directly affected, but also by every Indian, to whom it was a matter of common knowledge. They regarded the disabilities under which British Indians in South Africa suffered as a breach of faith, a violation of those solemn promises which they had been accustomed to receive from the mouths of our statesmen or in the most solemn declarations of the Sovereign of the empire. It was a matter of the highest importance to the cause of Imperial unity that this grievance should be removed. He did not hesitate to say that a part, and by no means a negligible part, of the present unrest and discontent in India was due to the treatment of British Indians in the Colonies. As to the risk of incurring the displeasure of the Colonies by expressing our views on this subject and insisting on their being listened to, he believed that the Colonies would respect us for it. He was not imputing any blame to his Majesty's present Government, who found the present state of affairs existing when they came into office; but they would be held blameworthy if they did not make a great effort to redress these grievances, and to succeed where their predecessors failed. In the new Transvaal Constitution they had reserved power obviously intended for this purpose. No man had had a better chance of remedying this evil than the present Colonial Secretary, and no man had a clearer duty. He seemed to be the mediator providentially appointed to effect a reconciliation, and his sympathies were well known. The fact that the subject had not been placed on the agenda paper of the Colonial Conference was no reason why it should not be raised.

The Earl of Elgin: The noble lord has only done me justice in saying that this question appeals to me from my previous connection with the Empire of India. I became acquainted then with the sober, peaceful, and industrious character of the Indian people, and my experience also gave me an opportunity of knowing their patience under the stress of suffering and their readiness to welcome management if it be only sympathetic. I might go further and say that I am well aware that there must be somewhere in the records of the India Office despatches in my name drawing attention to the very point with which the noble lord has dealt. It was my duty to expostulate with regard to the treatment of British Indians in Natal during my Viceroyalty. I have nothing to withdraw from the opinions which I then expressed. It appears to me that British Indians, if they are to be admitted into the Colonies ought to be well treated there; and it would be desirable that those native gentlemen whom we have known in India, and with whom we have associated and sat on Councils in India, should be able, if possible, to take a worthy share in the life of the countries to which they go. But of course we have to consider the opinions of the self-governing Colonies in regard to this matter. He said in the course of his speech that the particular part of the world to which he sought to draw attention was South Africa, and he spoke specially of the Transvaal and of the Boer rule. I would remind him that the law that existed there was criticised by the noble marquis at the time of the war; and when the war ceased, it was within the option of the Government then established, and of Lord Milner in particular, to alter that law. It was not altered. I am not going now to argue whether that was right or wrong; but it does not lie with the noble lord to make any imputation against the Government which I represent in this matter further than can be made against the Government that preceded us and the High Commissioner in charge at that time. I would just say a word about a proposal for an alteration of the Ordinance which came up not long ago. There was such a proposal, and it was represented by a deputation of British Indians that this would ameliorate their position. It is quite true that the effect of what has taken place since the British rule was established in the Transvaal has been to make more effective the provisions which existed, but which were not so strongly enforced under the Boer law. As to the new Ordinance, I felt it my duty to object to certain details and, these could not be brought into operation before the institution of responsible government. Therefore from that fact alone the Ordinance was bound to fail. But I acted in this way with great regret, because I believe that it was the desire of the High Commissioner in bringing forward this Ordinance, to do all that he could to amend the position of the British Indians in the Transvaal. I am aware that they did not take that view, and I think that in some ways there apprehensions were exaggerated. But I must testify that the sole desire of Lord Selborne was to make they arrangement as fair as possible. The noble lord said that he thought I took the view that this question was inopportune. I do think so. There are two words in the question which are remarkable. The noble lord mentioned one—the word "insist." There is another. In his notice he speaks of and "Imperial Conference." That must be an intelligent anticipation of the future, because at present we are dealing with the Colonial Conference. With regard to the word "insist," I think that this gives an impression which is rather hostile to any Conference at all. You "invite" people; you do not "insist" on their presence. What settlement can we have if not by agreement, and how is it to be brought about? I am not quite sure whether the noble lord defined what he wanted us to do; but I gather from the way in which he spoke of my duty in laying down the view of the Government that he would go as far as to say that if provisions of this kind were to find their way into a law passed by a Colonial Parliament in future it would be the duty of the Secretary of State to recommend his Majesty's Government to refuse assent to it. That course would be a very serious matter indeed, and I point out to the noble lord that I think it is contrary to the precedent of what has taken place on a former occasion. This subject was not mentioned at all in the Conference of 1902, but it was mentioned in the Conference of 1897. Mr Chamberlain then made an eloquent reference to the position of the British Indians, stating that his Majesty's Government thoroughly appreciated the need of a colony in dealing with the subject, and that they sympathised with the determination in the Colonies to regard closely the proximity of Asiatics and their influx as people alien to their civilisation and customs, whose presence might interfere with the legitimate sights of the existing labouring population. The right hon. gentleman also went on to describe the arrangements made in Natal, stating that he hoped to be able to arrange a form of words that would avoid hurting the feelings of any of his Majesty's subjects while at the same time amply protecting the Colonies from the invasion of any class to whom they could justly object. But it is not only in the Conference that this expression of opinion as regards the just consideration for the Colonies has been made. I find that Lord Curzon in March 1905 stated that colonies possessing, or likely to possess, rights of self-government cannot be dictated to in such matters; and the feeling that exists among them is undoubtedly very strong that it seems to be our duty to do nothing to inflame this feeling, but to lose no opportunity of showing that we are the natural protectors. That is the position which the Government ought also to assume. The noble lord is not satisfied with the reply which was given by my right hon. friend the Secretary for India in another place. He pointed out that the reason why other subjects took first place in their consideration was that they were brought forward by a majority of the Governments taking part in the Conference. I think that is a good reason. But I do not think the noble lord need despair from the fact that should opportunity offer and time permit, the matter will not be considered. I hope that among the engagements of the Conference there may be an opportunity for it to give attention to some subjects which do not appear in the form of an agenda. At any rate, your lordships will remember that not all the Colonies are interested in this question and no doubt there will be subordinate conferences—if I may use the expression—where in some form or another I hope there will be opportunity provided to discuss with our friends from across the seas the matter to which attention has been drawn by the noble lord. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Lansdowne: The noble lord told your lordships that the answers to such questions as his were generally guarded and evasive. I do not think the answer to which we have listened can properly be described as an evasive answer, because the noble earl dealt very fully and fairly with the question. That the noble earl should reply in guarded terms is not in the least surprising, for the qestion we are discussing is certainly one of the most difficult which any Government has lately had to consider. We have to try and steer a course between two conflicting currents of public opinion. On the one hand, there is a strong feeling—in which I share—of concern that the Indian subjects of his Majesty should receive in one of our colonies any treatment which may be described as humiliating to them, or as depriving them of the advantages and rights they had been led to expect would be theirs when they settled in that part of our dominions. My noble friend was good enough to quote a speech I delivered in 1899, and in which I devoted some attention to this subject. I feel as strongly about it now as I did then, and I am not at all surprised that these feelings should be entertained by my noble friend. On the other hand, we have to take into consideration the fact that throughout these colonies there is a very strong feeling indeed that the indiscriminate influx of Asiatic or of any persons of alien race should not be permitted. How strong that feeling is must be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to read the papers which have been laid on the table of the House. Let any one look at such a document as Sir Arthur Lawley's despatch, in which he enlarges with some minuteness on that aspect of the case. The action of the late Government was animated by a desire to hold the balance as evenly as possible between these two sets of conflicting considerations; and I think that anyone who will take the trouble to read the long and closely reasoned despatch of Mr. Lyttelton contained in the Blue-book of 1904, will think that we were at any rate not unsuccessful in endeavouring to give due weight to each side of the argument. In that despatch there is laid down the necessity of distinguishing between the treatment accorded to Asiatics entering these self-governing colonies for the first time and those Asiatics who have acquired a domicile in the colonies and have settled down and developed their business. Then there is the further distinction which is to be made between that part of the resident Asiatic population which is described in the despatch as the superior class of people, educated men who have business premises, and the more numerous class who herd together in the bazaars and whose state is not the same as that of the communities that surround them, and where it is necessary to take special precautions to prevent them from being a danger to the other residents in the colony. All that aspect of the case is very fully dealt with in the despatch; and it is that document I would referany one who desires to know what the policy of the late Government was. My noble friend makes a specific suggestion that this question should be referred to the Colonial Conference. That is a suggestion which I think must be left to Parliament and his Majesty's Government to consider. I admit that there are some reasons which make me doubt whether it would be, on the whole, desirable that this question should be officially laid before the conference. I understand that no representative from India is likely to take part in these proceedings.

The Earl of Elgin: India will be represented by the Secretary of State.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: But there is no one who comes to this country with special and intimate knowledge of the particular class of immigrants we are discussing this evening. I heard with satisfaction the noble earl's statement that, although the question might not be officially laid before the conference, he did not think it to be impossible that advantage would be taken of the presence of the colonial representatives in order to discuss this question at what I may call subsidiary conferences. I think that it is a more hopeful course than the course of official reference to the conference. The matter is a very delicate one; feeling runs high about it; and if we are to hold an impartial attitude among the deep-rooted objections which exist in the public mind in the colonies, it can only be done by endeavouring in the most temperate manner to weigh the difficulties of the problem as a whole. Although there is a colonial side to the question, and although we fully recognise how much weight should be given to that colonial aspect of the case, there is also an Imperial side, a side which concerns our great Indian Empire. These questions are watched with increasing interest there; and therefore it is not too much to hope that the colonial statesmen may be found ready to take into account not only the arguments which have been submitted, but also other and more recent arguments by which other parts of the empire are effected. I hope, therefore, this matter will not be lost sight of, and that all that can possibly be done, in whatever way the Government think most effective, will be done to ensure proper treatment for these Indian subjects.

Lord Reay expressed his great satisfaction that the Government had acceded to the demand of India to be represented at the conference, and a hope that a satisfactory solution might be found for a grievance which excited very great feeling in India.

NATIVES AND THE CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 18, Mr Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that natives of India who belong to the Indian Civil Service are not allowed to contribute to the family pension fund; and whether he is aware that, while the Indian Civil Service family funds were separate, they were so allowed, and that this disability only began when all the funds were consolidated and placed under Government; and whether he is aware that natives of India who belong to the Indian Medical Department are allowed to contribute to the family fund of that service and whether he can give any reason for this differentiation of treatment.

Mr. Morley: I am aware of the difference in the rules of the funds to which the hon. member refers; but it is not the fact that the exclusion of natives of India from the Civil Funds dates only from the time when they were taken over by Government. Resolutions against the admission of natives of India were passed at a general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund in 1873, and the decision then adopted was followed by the Secretary of State in Council on taking over the funds. I may add that the total number of natives of India who subscribed to the separate Civil Funds was three, of whom two were in Bengal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWSE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, April 6.

220 STRENGTH.

The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the corps.

Corpl R W Nuthall No 1 Co from 5th April 1907.
Gr H L Aspden No 2 Co from 8th April 1907.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

FROM the "agony column" of a morning paper:—To Old Etonians.—Many will remember the little dark-eyed assistant who was for twenty five years in Kitty Fraser's shop at Eton, and now Mrs. Mary Uttindell, of 77, Canbury-park-road, Kingston-on-Thames. She is helpless through rheumatic arthritis and a candidate for the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, at May election. Subscribers' Votes would be most thankfully recieved, or a guinea to the Hospital would secure her four votes.

THE Brazilian Government has placed the order for a Dreadnought battleship with Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, at Barrow. The largest vessel ever built by the Firm, she will be 500ft. long, with 82ft. beam, and will mount ten 12-inch guns, several guns of smaller calibre, and many quick-firing guns, and will be fitted with submerged torpedo tubes. She will be one of the most powerful afloat, and will embrace many new departures in warship construction

Light Pastry

Plain pastry for all purposes will *always* be light and digestible if a little of BROWN & POLSON'S

'Paisley Flour'

be mixed with the ordinary flour before making the dough.

One part to twelve of ordinary flour is enough.

The result will surprise you.

Try it now!

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

England and Russia.

ST PETERSBURG March 18 (*Morning Post*).—The *Novoe Vremiya* publishes to-day a leading article welcoming the prospect of an Anglo-Russian Agreement. This attitude is the more remarkable as that journal until a year ago was consistently and bitterly hostile to England. It is pointed out that Germany, who has been jealously watching each step towards an understanding between the two countries, is now attempting to put a spoke into the wheel in fear of the splendid isolation about which she formerly derided England. After dwelling on the great advantages of such an understanding, the journal characterises as ridiculous the efforts on the part of the German Press to warn Russia that the Ameer of Afghanistan's public expression of friendliness and admiration for the English on the conclusion of his visit to India foreshadows the triumph of English influence in the Buffer State and a serious blow to Russian prestige in Asia.

The *Times* correspondent adds:—The Constitutional Democratic organ, the *Nov*, anticipates the unanimous endorsement of the impending international agreements. "Amid the mistrust and the gloomy forebodings which characterise internal affairs it is gratifying to be able, without the slightest reservation, openly and sincerely to acclaim the Government in at least one of its acts. We are on the eve of the conclusion of an understanding with England and Japan.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—The *Slovo* devotes an article to Anglo-Russian relations, expressing the conviction that, thanks to the impending agreement between the two countries and to the *rapprochement* between Russia and Japan, which it declares to be in preparation, the peace of Europe and Asia is definitely assured.

RUSSIA.

The ceiling of the hall of meeting of the Duma collapsed early last Friday morning, and in consequence the sitting at which M. Stolypin was to have made the Ministerial declaration had to be postponed till Wednesday. It appears that the instability of the ceiling was well-known to the officials, who, according to the *Times* correspondent, had displayed criminal carelessness.

Early on Saturday morning a young unknown man shot in the street with a recover Lieut-Col. Radsevsky, Police Commissary of the Okhta quarter of St. Petersburg mortally wounding him in the back. The assailant escaped.

The Duma was temporarily transferred to the Nobles, Assembly Rooms.

A PROGRAMME OF REFORM.

St Petersburg, March 19.—M. Stolypin, in reading the Ministerial declaration in the Duma this afternoon stated that he codsidered it necessary to lay before the Duma a general list of the Bills drawn up by the Government.

"Our country," said M Stolypin "must be transformed into a Constitutional State. . . . Real measures must be adopted to define and determine the rights of the State and of private persons to abolish the contradictions between the old and new laws and the altogether arbitrary interpretation put upon them by private persons and officials. The Government has therefore considered it necessary to submit a series of Bills establishing a new regime in Russia.

The declaration further mentions the laws which, on account of their urgent importance, were promulgated before the Duma met, and which are now laid before the Duma for its consideration. The Premier emphasised the necessity of legislation for the peasants in order to do away with the lack of land, which inflicted hardship upon the most numerous section of the Russian nation. The Government must have the moral right to indicate to the peasants the legal means of escaping from their distress. It had therefore promulgated the laws handing over Crown lands and Imperial estates to the peasants, and had adopted various other measures of reorganisation for the improvement of their lot. The Government had also put into operation a measure for the emancipation of the peasants attached to the communes.

ORTHODOXY ESTABLISHED.

The Government, with a view to assuring religious tolerance, thought it necessary to revise legislation in order to determine what changes should be effected in the laws on the subject in connection with the Manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905. But before doing this the Government had firmly to lay down that the principle of a Christian State in which the Orthodox religion was privileged must be the basis for all legislative changes. Nevertheless, the rights of the Orthodox Church must not infringe the rights of other religions, and the Government was bringing forward a series of laws dealing with proselytism, the holding of Divine service, &c.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

M. Stolypin proceeded:—The law of the inviolability of person is based on the general principles existing in constitutional countries, all interference with this personal right being reserved for the judicial authorities. As to the "exceptional laws," of which three varieties exist, they will be essentially modified. The Government has, for instance, decided to abrogate administrative exile. The Government draws special attention to the laws for the self-government of zemstvos, municipalities, and local administrations which will be completely reorganised. A Bill will be introduced providing for the establishment of the oldest as the smallest social and administrative unit with self-government, without any class distinction of any sort. Then come reforms in municipal, zemstvo, and police. Then come reforms in municipal, zemstvo, and police. administrations and in the administrative divisions of the empire. The Bill providing for the organisation of zemstvo national representations is based on the principle of taxation, which will include the participation of the landed proprietors as an important class for the development of cultivation. The reforms to be effected in the administrative divisions tend towards the centralisation of all civil power in districts, governments, provinces, &c.

NEW CRIMINAL CODE.

The reform of justice, which comes next, is based on the election of justices of the peace by the local population. The Minister of Justice will present a series of reforms relating to procedure in civil and criminal law on the basis of those already accepted by other European States. For instance, defending counsel will in future be admitted to preliminary trials by magistrates. The Minister will propose the enforcement of entirely new laws and an entirely new criminal code, and the introduction of laws relating to mortgages and real estate.

BELGIUM.

According to the journal *Le Soir*, complete disagreement exists between the King and the Government with regard to the Congo. His Majesty, says the journal, is extremely irritated by the attitude adopted towards him by certain members of the Colonial Committee. The Cabinet considers that is no longer able to direct the affairs of the country, and the President of the Chamber is said to have decided to tender his resignation. The crisis, adds *Le Soir*, will break out next month.

TURKEY.

The Turkish military authorities are at present engaged upon a scheme for the reorganisation of the second and third army corps, whose headquarters are at Adrianople and Salonica, respectively. The object of these reforms is to have a larger force with the colours, so that the authorities may be better prepared for any sudden emergency and not be obliged to call out the Redifs each time a crisis occurs, as has hitherto been the case.

A warning has been sent to the Redif depots at Brusa and Symrna, where the reserves of the first, second and third army corps are stationed, to hold the troops in readiness for possible mobilisation. It is believed that these measures are dictated partly by the fear of increased activity among the Macedonian bands in the spring, and are partly intended as a reply to the supplementary army estimates recently voted by the Bulgarian Sobranje. In competent quarters the wisdom of such complicated reforms at the present moment is questioned.

According to mail advices received in Constantinople from Hodeida, fresh disturbances have broken out at Hajja and Hajjur, to the north-west of Sana, among the Arabs who are hostile to the Government. Details are lacking. Three battalions quartered in the Azir district, discontented at having been kept with the colours beyond the usual period, recently mutinied and marched to Port Kunfuda where the men seized all the available boats and sailed to Jiddah. Here the mutineers, who numbered 1,300 in all, took possession of the Government transport "Taif" and compelled the captain to steam to Suez, where, as is known, they refused to undergo quarantine.

BULGARIA.

The interim Government formed after the assassination of M. Petkoff having resigned, Prince Ferdinand on March 16 entrusted Dr. Gudeff, President of the Sobranje, with the formation of a Cabinet. Dr. Gudeff is Premier and Minister of the Interior, and most of the members of the Petkoff Cabinet resume their offices.

The funeral of M. Petkoff, the murdered Premier, took place in Sofia on March 15, and was made the occasion of a great national demonstration.

EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* wrote on March 9:—

The General Assembly has been dissolved by Khedivial decree after passing upwards of fifty resolutions which were communicated to the Government. The most important of those have already been referred to the rest dealing mainly with matters of purely local importance, such as the construction of railways, establishment of new schools and courts, alteration of the law concerning the trial of persons accused of contravention of the regulations of the irrigation department, and the like. Owing to the short time at the disposal of the assembly, the great majority of resolutions were put to the vote after a brief discussion, Saad Pasha Zaghloul's speech being the only important oratorical contribution to the proceedings. The Minister of Education had already expressed himself with the resolution that instruction at the State schools should be imparted, whenever possible, through the medium of Arabic, and he requested the Assembly to accept his assurance that he would do all that was in his power to bring about the fulfilment of its wishes, while pointing out that immediate compliance with resolution was impossible. Thereupon a motion was substituted calling for the immediate and general adoption of Arabic as the medium of instruction in the Government schools, and was passed with few dissentients, in spite of Saad Pasha's very able speech. It was in vain that the Minister pointed out that teachers and text-books could not be found in a day, that any attempt to supply them instantly would overtax the energies of a hard-worked Ministry, with fatal results to its educational work. He failed to obtain any appreciable support and the prophecy made at the time of his appointment to the Cabinet that a Nationalist Minister would find his most dangerous opponents in the Nationalist rank bids fair to be fulfilled.

Several of the resolutions rejected by the General Assembly deserve some mention. That a proposal for the application of the revenues derived from "wakf" (charitable foundations) of which the founders were unknown, and from those instituted by former Sultans and Princes, to the development of education in Egypt was vigorously opposed by the majority of the Assembly surprised no one who knew what powerful influences were opposed to any reform of this purely native administration. A proposal that membership of the General Assembly should be restricted to persons who could read and write well was also opposed, and with success, while those who both in Egypt and England have been led to believe that the "Egyptian people" is ready to make any sacrifice in the cause of popular education will be disappointed when they learn that proposals to institute a temporary rate on land in aid of primary education and to establish public libraries in the chief provincial centres met with scarcely any support.

It need not be said that the Nationalist Press is in high spirits, notably Mustapha Pasha Kamel's organ, *El Lewa*, and its French and English editions, which describe the vote for parliamentary government as a triumph for Nationalism, and hint that Saad Pasha Zaghloul has lost the confidence of that nebulous entity "the Egyptian nation." The *Egyptian Standards*—French and English—are meantime doing considerable service to the Government by their faithful translations of the violent and misleading articles which have for long been the feature of Kamel Pasha's paper.

MOROCCO.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Tangier telegraphed on March 18:—The Moorish officials at Tetuan have reported that the Pretender has sent troops in that direction for the purpose of assisting Raisuli against the Maghzen. The news has caused some sensation in native circles here, and the Minister of War is despatching 500 men and two guns to Tetuan as quickly as possible.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr L Robertson, B Cov
Mr F W Ward, B Cov
Mr A Rodger, B
Mr M A Thompson, B
Mr K W Deighton, B
Mr B Coventry, B
Mr H Maloney, B
Mr A C Currie, B
Lieut-Col R James, I M S, M
Mr C Peddie, M
Mr H M Gibbs, Bo
Mr H A G Bodley, Bo
Brevet Col H E Stanton, A A G, 3 Lahore Division
Lieut-Col F C Colomb, 2-6 GR
Col H H Dobbie, 20 Punj
Lieut-Col G P Ranken, 46 Punj
Lieut-Col W A Thompson, 31 Lrs
Major P C Palin, 14 Sikhs
Major W Scharlieb, 5 Cav
Major G T Widdicombe, 9 GR
Major R C Lye, 23 Sikh Pnr
Major H H F Turner, 2 Lrs
Major E C Ogilvie, R E
Major A J M Swiney, R E
Major F S Moore, 3 S Horse
Major J A Dealy, R E
Major A S Begbie, 8 Raj
Major G L Holland, 34 S
Major J J Orr, 20 D Horse
Major J A G Rainford, 92 Punj
Major F S Stewart, 45 S
Major H W Johnston, 67 Punj
Major H Mead, 116 Mah
Capt H H Sproule, 4 Cav
Capt D G Bryce, 76 Punj
Capt G Knowles, 2 Lrs
Capt K Cassels, G R
Capt E F Swinhoe, S T C
Capt P E Knapp, 31 S
Capt M R A Nightingale, 5 G R
Capt R B D Baird, 10 Cav
Capt W Hosketh, 12 Cav
Capt H B Drake, I M S
Capt F C Rogers, I M S
Capt G A McWatters, 81 Prs
Capt R Nicolas, 23 Sikh Prs
Capt J McCaskill, Guides
Capt H M C Orr, Lincolnshire Regt, Adjt Hyd Vol R
Lieut G T Dennys, 31 Punj
Lieut C Jarvis, 2 D Horse
Lieut J H Edmond, R G A
Lieut J Martin, 94 Russell's Inf
Lieut R C Young, 35 Sikhs
Lieut D R Ibbotson, 43 Erinpura R
Lieut G G C Maclean, 104 R
Lieut G V de A Innes, 17 Inf
Lieut G Channer, 14 S
Lieut R F Clothier, 36 Sikhs.
Lieus M Wace, 14 Sikhs
Lieut G N Ford, 105 Mah
Lieut C A Steel, 25 Punj
Lieut H E Reinhold, 27 Punj
Lieut B E Morgan, 93 Bur I
Lieut R S. Engeldue, 89 Punj
Lieut V E Gwyer, 10 Jats
Lieut C E Mooris, Guides
Lieut G E Bruce, 53 Sikhs
Lieut A H R Dodd. 17 Cav
Lieut G O Farrell, 51 Sikhs
Lieut R J H Baddeley, 15 Lrs
Lieut G F Broughton, 2 G R
Lieut N F Nicoll, 54 S
Lieut W M Churchill, 1 Cav
Lieut H W Inglis, 1 Brah
Lieut O M Dyke, 21 Cav
Lieut J F McKain, 34 Sikh Prs
Lieut H C Prescott, 69 Punj
Lieut H T Shakespear, 12 Cav
Lieut F G O Sanderson, 126 Bal
Lieut K Barge, 17 Cav
Lieut E A Maude, 26 Punj
Lieut J Strongitharm, 2 North Staffordshire Regt
Lieut R G Strong, 11 Raj
Lieut G T Van der Gucht, 3 S Horse
Lieut F R Farquhar, 36 J Horse
Lieut G N Mackie, 54 Sikhs
Lieut R N B Campbell, 23 S Prs
Lieut F H Harvey, 28 Punj
Lieut H F Murland, 64 Prs
Lieut J D Strong, 90 Punj
Lieut P H H Bailey, 34 S Prs
Lieut D J N Blair, 17 Inf
Lieut E C Kensington, 130 Beloech
Lieut G C B Loch, R E
Second Lieut W G Strover, attached 2nd North Staffordshire Regt
Nursing Sister Miss E Sykes, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt H A K Gough, B, 2 mo furl
Capt A Leventon, I M S, B, study leave from 11/6/06 to 30/6/06 and from 1/9/06 to 10/2/07
Mr H Birrell, B Cov, 6 mo MC
Mr G G M Townshend, B, 5 mo MC
Mr C M Mulvany, B, furl to 24/4/07
Mr C O Jolly, B, leave on private affairs commuted into leave on MC and extended 6 mo
Mr G A Durie, B, 6 mo MC
Major C Donovan, I M S, M, 10 days' furl
Mr R F Grimley, M Cov, 3 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Mr E E Turner, Bo, 2 days' extraordinary leave
Major F H E Jeffcot, 86 Cl, to 14/11/07 on MC
Capt H N Kelly, 23 Punj, to complete 8 mo
Capt R W C Blair, I A, to 28/4/07
Lieut T W Kirkwood, 17 Cav to 4/8/07 on MC
Lieut C Hordern, R E, to 27/5/07
Lieut W. W Marshall, I A 4 mo MC
Nursing Sister Miss McQuinn Q A M N S I, 6 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt L C Thuillier, B
Mr A R Jacobson, B
Mr R W F Shaw, B
Mr L A Thurston, B
Mr B Laville, B
Mr A V Monro, B
Mr G E Lillie, B
Major C Donovan, I M S, M
Mr H R G Hasted, M
Mr E E Turner, Bo
Capt R H Waller, 38 Dogras
Capt C G Woodhouse, 126 Ball
Lieut A F Stewart, S T C
Lieut M E S Johnson, 48 Prs
Engineer A B Collings R I M

(Concluded on page 7).

A VERY sensible decision, writes the *Pioneer*, has been reached regarding the collection of pictures, books, MSS., old armour, etc., which is eventually to be placed in the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta—if it is ever built. The collection has been on view in the Indian Museum, Chowringhee, for some three years, and has been added to from time to time since Lord Curzon presided at the opening ceremony. But the trustees of the Memorial, recognising the risks, that are likely to be run by leaving rare and valuable articles exposed for an indefinite time, have just decided to place them in safe-keeping. A carefully-prepared list has been made out showing every separate exhibit and with whom it is to be placed. The very large pictures will remain in the Museum; others will go to Government House, Belvedere, the Town Hall, and the Commander-in-Chief's quarters in Fort William. Many of the articles lent by Indian Chiefs and gentlemen or by public bodies, will be returned to them. The list will state how everything has been disposed of and thus when the time comes, the collection can be gathered together again. This is the only course that could be followed in the circumstances, especially as doubt has arisen as to the practicability of building the Memorial Hall on the site selected.

A HOLBORN firm advertised for a woman typist, offering a salary of 15s. per week. They received 907 replies.

MILLIONS USE Cuticura SOAP MEDICINAL AND TOILET PRICE 25 CENTS THE WORLD'S FAVORITE

For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

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Mailed Free, "How to care for the Skin and Scalp."

U. S. NICHOLSON DENTAL-SURGEON HORNBY ROAD. Buildings & Opp. John Robert.

MINERAL WATERS TRADE REQUISITES.

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REFINED SACCHARIN sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machines with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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ASK FOR... CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 (verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.

37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26. Other patterns in stock. Rs. 30 to 60.

32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls, Rs. 6-8.
32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
11086. Set pearls Rs. 6-8.
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37203 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11283. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
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THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(Concluded from page 6.)

THE MURDER OF MR. WHITELEY.

Rayner Sentenced to Death.

Horace George Rayner, the handsome young man who on Jan. 24 went into Mr. Whiteley's establishment and shot the "Universal Provider" dead, stood between two warders in the great dock at the New Bailey to-day and received sentence of death from the Lord Chief Justice with an air of happy content.

Tears were rolling down the cheeks of well-dressed ladies in court. The Judge himself was moved as Rayner, a gallant-looking young fellow, turned with a ready step and squared shoulders from the front of the dock to the stairs at the back, and went down out of the world and away from life.

It was the appalling climax of a terrible story.

The scene for the great drama was arranged early for the big new court was filled with privileged spectators and counsel long before the trial started. The gallery was crowded, and the scanty and inconvenient Press seats were overflowing, and surrounded by bewigged barristers who could not obtain seats. Many ladies were in court.

The personality of the accused, the strange suggestion of relationship to the victim, the fact that it was the first important trial on the capital charge to take place in the new courts, the presence of the Lord Chief Justice himself on the bench—all these circumstances contributed in investing the case with interest.

From this unusual sitting the man in the dock stood out strongly—vividly.

HANDSOME AND WELL-GROOMED.

He was not the ordinary type of criminal. The psychologist who would have attempted to trace any connection between the appearance of the prisoner and the charge that brought him there to that solemn courthouse would have been baffled. He compared not ill with most of the well-dressed people who in comfortable places sat and gazed at him. He wore as good a fitting suit as any, was as well groomed, and as well favoured in the matter of looks.

A handsome face, one would have described it, with the flush of health stealing into the cheek, the brow lofty and intellectual, the hair coal black, parted in the middle and brushed back lightly on either side. He had been carefully shaved, and the growth of stubby beard acquired whilst in prison removed.

As he sat back in the dock with a warder on either side, papers and quill pen in front of him, and all eyes bent towards him, he looked less a prisoner on trial for murder than an interested spectator.

Mr. Henri Pierron, solicitor for the accused, was early in court, and had an interview with Rayner in the cells before the judge arrived.

Mr. R. D. Muir and Mr. Arthur Gill were briefed to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown; whilst for Rayner Mr. George Elliott and Mr. H. Curtis Bennett had been instructed by Mr. Pierron.

In the calendar the prisoner was described as a clerk, aged twenty-seven, of superior education.

Exactly at 10-30 the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Alverstone) took his seat, and at the same moment the accused was brought into the dock by two warders.

He pleaded not guilty when charged.

Mr. R. D. Muir, in opening for the Crown, stated the facts in a clear voice.

Prisoner, he said, was charged with the crime of wilful murder. The case for the prosecution was that he started out upon the journey which ended in his taking the life of Mr. William Whiteley under circumstances which showed he had a motive, and a criminal motive, in taking that journey; and under circumstances which showed he had prepared for the crime, which he intended to commit, with great care and deliberation.

A buzz of excitement ran through the court when the name of Louisa Turner was called, but after a few moments of waiting Sir George Lewis the well-known solicitor, stepped into the box.

He gave his name as George Henry Lewis, and described himself as the senior partner in the firm of Lewis and Lewis.

Mr. Muir: Did you know the late Mr. Whiteley and had acted for him?—Yes.

Did you know the prisoner?—I had never heard of his existence until this case.

Did you authorise him to go to Mr. William Whiteley on January 26?—No.

Or to use your name in connection with the visit?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Elliott: Did you act for the late Mr. Whiteley in the divorce action between him[illegible] Whiteley?—I did not.

And that Mrs. Whiteley obtained a separation on the grounds of misconduct?—I don't know [illegible] proceedings.—Only

Did you act for the late Mr. Whiteley in any proceedings between himself and Mr. [illegible]rayner?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you act for Mr. William Whiteley in any matter connected with Louisa or Emily Turner?—No.

Sir George turned to the Judge. "My lord," he said, "I must claim my privilege." Whiteley in 1888 or 1889, [illegible] Judge. "My lord," the been eight or nine." [illegible]vilege. I acted for Mr.

GRACEFUL [illegible] boy must then have

The Lord Chief [illegible] MIDDLE-AGED LADY.

"Yes" or "[illegible]" Justice: I think you can answer ever acted [illegible]no" to the question as to whether you

Sir G[illegible] in the matter.

George hesitated, and finally replied, "Very well; yes, I did."

Mr. Muir then set the court in sudden silence by calling the name "Louisa Turner."

She came in with the rustling of silk, a slim, graceful lady, middle aged, with eyeglasses. Perfectly self-contained, she answered counsel's questions in a calm voice.

"Do you know," asked Mr. Elliott when he rose to cross-examine the witness, "whether your sister had a child prior to the birth of the prisoner."

"Yes," said the witness, quietly.

"Did she tell you who was the father of the child?—Yes, Mr. Rayner.

Do you know that he has since repudiated being the father of this man here?—No.

The witness went into the service of Mr. Whiteley's firm in 1882, and at that time her sister had been living as the wife of Mr. Rayner, for three years.

And you say that at that time Mr. Whiteley and Mr. Rayner, knew each other?—I don't think so.

I put it to you that the boy Horace was frequently at Greville-road?—No.

In reply to further questions, she said the house in Greville-road was taken by Mr. Whiteley in Mr. Rayner's name.

Had a dispute which subsequently arose between yourself and Mr. Whiteley some relation to Mr. Rayner?—Yes.

She went on to say that there was a quarrel, and subsequently Mr. Whiteley withdrew his statement and apologised to Mr. Rayner. The reason the house in Greville-road was taken in the name of Rayner was because it was supposed to be for Rayner. She admitted that her sister's family had been given to drink. She had heard that their mother and grandmother had a similar weakness.

Then came evidence to show what occurred in the establishment when Mr. Whiteley was shot, policemen and the hospital doctor who attended Rayner being called.

After the luncheon interval, Mr. George Elliott opened the defence. It was no part of his case, he said, to prove or allege that the prisoner was in fact the son of Mr. William Whiteley. He would, however, tell them on his behalf, and show as far as evidence could show it, that he was a man who had rightly or wrongly, got the belief that he was a son of Mr. William Whiteley. That belief, preying upon his mind at a time when from comparative ease and comfort he had sunk into poverty at last came home as a fact so vital to his life's future that his whole soul went out to the idea with a view of testing it.

"I am going to contend," said Mr. Elliot, "that this is the case of a man—a degenerate, who was tainted," effective, weak by the process of at least two generations of alcoholism, and that while in many matters the man was shrewd and clever, yet he was in just that condition of mind that showed him to be insane. It was, in fact, a case of impulsive insanity. It was, in fact, a case of impulsive insanity.

The first witness for the defence was the prisoner's wife, Alice May Rayner, a dark-haired young woman, pale with anxiety. Rayner, in the box, looked steadily away from her while she told how her husband's moods were uncertain and how he forgot episodes the day after they occurred.

There was other evidence of Rayner's fits of depression.

Then came the sensation of the day. Mr. Elliott called, "Horace George Rayner," and the prisoner springing to his feet, walked with determined step to the witnessbox. He seemed possessed of grim joy at the chance of telling his tale, and for the first time a flush sprang to his boyish cheeks.

"From your earliest years," said Mr. Elliott, "you have always been known by the name of Rayner?"

"I have," he replied, in a deep, clear voice.

Then came other questions, which he answered with quick, apt words.

CLAIMS ON WHITELEY.

In his early days, he said, he remembered living in a house in Greville-road, where he saw Mr. Whiteley every morning at breakfast time. When he left school he went to live with Mr. Rayner at his chambers in King William-street, Charing Cross. That would be when he was about fifteen years of age.

Mr. Elliott: Where was your mother then?—I don't know. She had left Mr. Rayner then.

Did you ever have any conversation with regard to your parentage?—He told me on various occasions, when he was elevated with drink, that I was no son of his. I ought to go and see Mr. Whiteley, as I had more claim on him than on himself (Rayner).

The prisoner went on to tell of how he used to help Mr. Rayner in the latter's office work, how he left him, and how, after he had been in Riga and at Dewsbury, Leeds, and Birmingham (where he was secretary to Sir Henry Burdett), he encountered great difficulties.

Mr. Elliott: Things went from bad to worse and you had to pawn?—Yes.

Do you think this affected your health?—I think it made me a little erratic. I had to go a good deal without food.

What led up to your going to see Mr. Whiteley?

Rayner: I have believed for some years that Mr. Whiteley was, in fact, my father. My mother told me when I was at school that if ever I wanted a friend I should find one in him if I mentioned her name. On top of that was the renunciation of my father (Mr. Rayner) from time to time, and his repeatedly calling into question Mr. Whiteley's name.

The prisoner paused, and then went on very deliberately: I thought and still consider, that I had ample ground for calling on Mr. Whiteley for assistance. I decided last Christmas to blow my brains out when I was at Rowton House, but I had no money to get the revolver which was in pledge. For two weeks I debated whether I should go to him, having regard to the fact that it was many years since I had seen him. After many sleepless nights, I thought I should be justified in doing so as a last resort, and if then I should fail, I should commit suicide.

HIS LAST CARD.

"I was nettled at this to think he should have so little sentiment with a blood relation. There was a considerable revulsion of feeling in my mind. I asked him if he absolutely refused to help me, and he said "I must not do it." Thereupon I said, 'I must tell you I have made up my mind to blow out my brains if not successful in my application to you,' and he said, 'Don't talk so silly.' I was already excited, and I produced a revolver and put it to my head. He said, 'Put that thing down.'

"I was staggered for a moment. My head was in a whirl. What was the best thing for me to do, I thought. 'If he is not amenable to sentiment and perhaps a sense of duty, perhaps he will be amenable to a sense of fear.' I made up my mind that I would play that last card, but with no intention of carrying it in to effect. I tore some leaves from my book and started to write. Mr. Whiteley got up and went outside, and it occurred to me that he had thought he would wait outside that I might shoot myself. I think my mind was not made more cool by that fact. I went towards him and extended my hand and in a friendly way asked him to come in again and not leave the matter like that. He said 'No I have sent for a policeman.' That is all I remember of the circumstances. The actual shooting and what was in my mind at the time I know nothing about."

Having told his story, Rayner quietly returned to the dock. His eyes were brighter now, and he seemed comparatively happy.

Two doctors were called by Mr. Elliott to show that Rayner was suffering from mental instability and diminished self-control.

"Do you say he is insane!" asked Mr. Muir of each in turn, the answer in both cases was, "No."

Mr. Muir: I submit that case of insanity has been made out to go to the jury.

The Lord Chief Justice intimated his agreement.

Then came an impassioned speech from Mr. Elliott pleading for mercy, followed by a cold recapitulation of the essential facts of the case by the Judge.

The jury retired at twenty-five minutes to five, and at sixteen minutes to five they were were back to announce that their verdict was "Guilty." Rayner looked at them calmly.

The Lord Chief Justice put on his head a square of black velvet and began to speak in a voice broken with emotion. Rayner was a model of polite attention.

"I cannot hold out to you," said the Lord Chief Justice huskily, "that the sentence of the law will not take effect, and I call upon you most earnestly to spend your time in earnest communion with your Maker.

Then came the appalling words of the sentence. Rayner, erect and dignified, never wavered, and his face was quite at peace. Women in the gallery were crying to themselves. A warder touched Rayner on the shoulder. He swung round with not so much as a last look at the Court, and walked with springy step downstairs.

MR. THAW'S CURIOUS CONDUCT.

His Wife's Affidavit.

STRANGE STORIES OF A TOUR IN EUROPE.

The case for the prosecution of Thaw for the murder of Stanford White was concluded on Monday, when, after a protracted series of arguments, the affidavit alleged to have been signed by Mrs. Thaw in Abe Hummel's office was admitted in evidence.

The affidavit which was read to the jury was headed, "Supreme Court, county of new York, Evelyn Nesbit, plaintiff, versus Harry Kendal Thaw, defendant." After stating that Miss Nesbit's age at the time was 18, the document gave an account of her going to Europe with her mother at Thaw's request. It describes how they remained in Paris for a time then went to Boulogne, where Evelyn and her mother remained while Thaw went to London. He returned and took them to London, Then Thaw and Evelyn took a trip together to Holland, Germany, and the Austrian Tyrol, travelling together as man and wife under the name of Dellis. Thaw, the paper continued, leased a castle in the Austrian mountains, where he and Evelyn lived as husband and wife. While they were at the castle Thaw one day attacked her with a cowhide whip.

"LIKE A DEMENTED MAN."

"I saw," the deponent was represented to have said, "that he was terrorised.' His eyes were glaring. He threw me on the bed, and when I began to scream he put his fingers down by my throat and tried to choke me. Then, upon my bare skin, he struck me several severe and violent blows with the cowhide whip. So brutally was beaten that my skin was left bruised and cut. After the first beating he attacked me again, and for a period of several minutes continued to beat me. He attacked like a demented man, I screamed, but we were far away at one end of the castle, and my cries could not be heard by the servants. When Thaw finally left me I was unable to move. Next day, he repeated the attack upon me, unmercifully beating me with the whip until I was left fainting. I was in bed for three weeks afterwards. I was so nervous and weak that I could not leave my bed, but during all this time I was in fear that he would take my life."

Proceeding with the narrative, the plaintiff declared that afterwards, when they were in Switzerland, Thaw renewed these attacks on the slightest pretext. Later, in Paris, he beat her at intervals of half an hour for an entire day, each castigation leaving her in a swooning condition. The deposition concluded as follows:—"I have often been told by Thaw that he was inimical to a certain married man, for whom he said he would make trouble and have him put in a penitentiary. Several times he tried to get me to sign papers accusing this man of drugging and ruining me when I was 15 years old, but I refused to do so because it was not true, and it was for that reason he inflicted on me the punishment herein described."

ABE HUMMEL'S STATEMET.

In view of Hummel's positive statement in the witness-box that he was not acting as Miss Nesbit's attorney the following sentence in the affidavit read to the jury is interesting: "I have received several letters and cablegrams from Thaw which I have turned over to my counsel Abraham H. Hummel. The document is also endorsed, "Howe and Hummel, attorneys for the plaintiff."

Mr. Thaw was recalled to prove that Mr. Abe Hummel was a ting as her legal adviser when the much discussed affidavit was drawn up, but Judge Fitzgerald ruled that, as the incident had been described by the witness in her examination in chief, privilege could not now be pleaded. Mr Hummel was accordingly allowed to return to the witness-box and swore that the affidavit truthfully set forth what Mr. Thaw had told him, namely that even under brutal ill treatment she had refused to sign charges against White.

In cross-examination, witness admitted that he had been convicted of conspiracy, and disbarred, and that two other indictments for subornation of perjury were pending against him. A stenographer in Hummel's employ spoke to the signing of the affidavit by Miss Nesbit, and the trial was again adjourned.

THAW'S NERVOUSNESS.

A feature of the Thaw trial on Tuesday was a recurrence of the prisoner's nervousness, which for the second time during the progress of the case compelled a temporary adjournment of the proceedings. During the interval Thaw withdrew to an adjoining room and indulged in calisthenic exercises. In court he had had what appeared to be an acrimonious discussion with his counsel concerning something which he had written, and which he finally pocketed with a show of much petulance.

On the resumption of the Thaw trial on Wednesday morning Dr. Allan McLane Hamiliton was called by the defence, but Mr. Jerome objected to his evidence being taken at this stage.

Mr. Delmas protested, accusing the District Attorney of attempting to shut out the truth.

Mr. Jerome thereupon withdrew his objection. He was ready, he said, to reopen the entire case, so that the truth might be obtained.

This offer, however, was not accepted, and the argument continued.

The calling of Dr. Hamilton was a surprise, as it is understood that this specialist believes that the prisoner was not only insane when he shot White, but is still insane.

He was recently reported to have said that he would not appear either for the defence or for the prosecution.

He was originally retained on the prisoner's behalf, but withdrew when Judge Olcott left the case. The question of his appearing to-day was finally set at rest by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sustaining the public Prosecutor's objection to his evidence.

INDIA AND MR. HAFFKINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

The following further correspondence appears in the *Times*:—

SIR,—*The Times* has often justly complained that there is not enough science in British administration I trust, therefore, that you will allow me to support this contention by narrating to the best of my ability the remarkable case of Mr. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E.—a story which, I believe, has not yet been clearly put before the general public in this country.

More than 15 years ago, shortly after that great epoch in the history of man when the causes of many of the diseases which destroy him were discovered, Mr. Haffkine set to work at the Pasteur Institute of Paris to elaborate a method of preventive inoculation against these maladies, based upon the older methods of Jenner and Pasteur. Working first with the bacillus of cholera previously discovered by Koch, after many experiments on animals he succeeded at last in developing his methods, and in July 1892, tried it first on himself. Not content, however with a mere laboratory success and the easy fulfilment of a scientific article, he determined to proceed at once to India, the home of cholera, and to apply his invention without delay to the great purpose of saving human life on the large scale. Arriving there early in 1893, he found himself opposed, not only by the natural hesitation of the public, but by the less excusable incredulity of the medical profession in that country. I will remember that important event. It was one of the darkest times of medical science. Medical and sanitary administration were in the hands, not of men of distinguished scientific ability, but of ordinary officials climbing upwards by seniority. The country lagged years behind other countries in the scientific study of disease. Laboratories and workers were few. Discoveries made years previously in connexion with cholera, typhoid, malaria, filarasis, dysentery, and other diseases which cause a fearful amount of suffering among the teeming Indian populations, were looked upon with easy scepticism or even contempt, no adequate public measures being taken to verify or to utilize them; and true scientific work, such as that of Vandyke Carter, of Hankin on cholera, and of King on vaccination, was received with little encouragement, and even with persecution. Nevertheless, Haffkine's knowledge and energy enabled him gradually to force his anti-cholera vaccine upon the people and the Government.

In 1896, however, the frightful calamity of the plague overtook the country, largely, in my opinion owing to the inadequacy of the sanitary organisation and to want of science and resolution in the authorities. The disease appears to have been slowly spreading in Bombay for six months before it was bacteriologically diagnosed by Surveyor and Haffkine. But by then it was too late to stop it. Measure after measure was wildly proposed and weakly abandoned. The panic-stricken people, left uncontrolled by the feeble Government, rejected all strong measures, and the pestilence seized slowly but surely city after city. Another Defoe is required to record the punishment which fell upon that hapless people for the intellectual sins of themselves and of their rulers. The loss of life appears to have reached millions, and the miseries of sickness, bereavement, and destitution which followed can be imagined, but not estimated; they have not been much dwelt upon in the British Press, which is so ready to condemn the malfeasances of Russians, Belgians, and Turks. In the midst of that storm, Haffkine was the only man who made any effective stand against the epidemic. Quickly inventing his anti-plague prophylactic on the lines of his vaccine against cholera, and forcing the authorities to give him facilities for its manufacture, he began to issue thousands of doses of it. Though he could not control the outbreak, he at least saved innumerable lives, which but for him would have been lost. It is impossible to estimate the number exactly, but more than six million doses of the prophylactic have been issued in India alone; and where it is used during an epidemic it tends to reduce the mortality by about 85 per cent. Perhaps no one except Jenner has saved so much human life.

Such is a brief account of a most magnificent piece of work. What reward has Haffkine received for it? He is a foreigner, and the wealthy and intelligent British people evidently owe him an immense debt of gratitude. Every year sees pensions and orders bestowed lavishly on judicial, military, and administrative officials, on rich traders, and even on political wire-pullers; but when we come to ask exactly whom it is they have benefited, and what exactly was the benefit they have conferred, it is sometimes difficult to answer. But here is a man who (not without risk, to himself) has saved the life perhaps of hundreds of thousands of his fellows. What official, what humanitarian, what man of courage, has done so much? Well he was certainly rewarded. He was made companion of an Indian order, was paid, and was given a laboratory in which he could organize further benefits for humanity. Now he has left his laboratory, and the scene of his labours; and if he consults the honour and dignity of science, will I hope, think twice before he returns to them.

The story is as follows:—On October 30, 1902, a number of inoculations with Haffkine's prophylactic were carried out by a Government medical official and his assistant at the village of Mulkowal in India. Nineteen persons were inoculated from the first bottle. All of these subsequently showed symptoms of tetanus and died, while none of the people inoculated from other bottles were affected. The news got abroad; the invaluable prophylactic fell into wide discredit, due to this single accident and, quite possibly, thousands of lives were lost owing to its rejection by the people. Next, Government appointed a Commission to inquire into the affair. As all the 19 persons who has been inoculated from the first bottle had been inoculated with tetanus, while all the rest had escaped, it was very probable (though by no means mathematically certain) that the poison was contained in the contents only of this particular bottle; but there was no evidence to show exactly when it entered the bottle, whether when it was filled at Mr. Haffkine's laboratory, or later, when it was opened for use. Unfortunately the Commission seems to have accepted the former hypothesis without sufficient reason. Haffkine was blamed, although his directions for use had not been exactly attended to. He was further censured for omitting the use of a disinfectant—a thing which he did with very good reason. A serious stigma was fastened upon him, and he seems to have been deprived of his office. Now it appears, for extremely strong reasons recently alleged (see the "Lancet," February 2, and "Journal of Tropical Medicine," February 1), that the poison could not possibly have entered the bottle at Mr. Haffkine's laboratory at all! I think we must agree with Professor Simpson ("British Medical Journal," February 9) that it must have been introduced at the moment when the bottle was being opened.

There seems to be therefore no evidence still less any conclusive evidence against the laboratory. But even if the bottle had been polluted there why was the director Mr. Haffkine punished? Were the authorities so absolutely ignorant of science as to suppose that the director of a large laboratory engaged daily in producing hundreds of doses of a prophylactic made by a complicated process can do all the work with his own hands—can by any amount of care and foresight guarantee that not a single dose will ever go wrong? The case is quite Gilbertian—it is like punishing a man who has given us a million pounds because one of the coins turns out to be spurious! But for Mr. Haffkine India would have had no prophylactic at all. And then, to put a climax to the injustice, it becomes clear that the bottle must have been polluted elsewhere and still further that the authorities themselves may have been mostly to blame because they ventured without his consent to alter his instructions for use.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the India Office will give Mr. Haffkine due reparation, and, I may add, some adequate acknowledgment of the immense services which he has rendered to India and to the world. The case as it stands does not convict him of any fault whatever; but, unless the end of it is changed, it will convict India and her rulers of indifference to science, stupidity, injustice, and gross ingratitude to one of their greatest benefactors. Nor is this the only instance where these qualities, probably fostered by unseen spites and jealousies, have been displayed towards distinguished but defenceless workers in science. Unless the verdict is quickly amended, such men will hesitate before going to a country where the most meritorious services seem to lead only to neglect or censure:—

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Ronald Ross, Professor of Tropical Medicine Johnston, Tropical Laboratory University of Liverpool, March 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I trust you will permit me to support and corroborate Professor R. Ross's letter in defence of Mr. Haffkine, which I feel sure expresses the feeling of most of those with any knowledge of the work in this and other countries.

It is difficult to conceive how the vaccine can have become contaminated except malevolently, in the laboratory, and how, making this improbable assumption, Mr. Haffkine can fairly be held responsible for the disaster.

Some scapegoat is always required on these occasions, and the principle appears to be to choose the person least to blame. It is late, but not too late, to make amends; and, if Professor Ross's incisive and convincing letter does not move the authorities, we ought formally to petition the Indian Government on the matter.—Yours faithfully,

ALBERTS GRUNBAUM, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

University of Leeds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Professor Ronald Ross makes a strong appeal on behalf of Mr. Haffkine. He sets aside the report of the committee which dealt with the case where it was proved that 19 people were killed in one batch by tetanus, the result of Haffkine manufacture. He treats as nothing the reports of the learned men who have shown that the way and the only way to deal with plague and cholera and other ailments in India is by sanitation. He disregards the evidence that the plague has spread in a population made ready for its attacks by semi-starvation and insanitation. He says that Haffkine's inventions is the result of experiments based upon the older methods of Jenner and Pasteur. It would be interesting to see how he identifies the methods of Jenner and Pasteur except by name. He talks as if vaccination had been a success in India; but if he will refer to the Official Sanitary Report, India page 142, Reports of Sanitary Measures, India, 1879-80 he will find following statement:—

"Vaccination in the Punjab, as elsewhere in India, has no power, apparently, over the course of an epidemic."

The same result has been found in the British Army, which is all carefully revaccinated. In the 20 years ended with 1900 in the British Army in Egypt and India there were 1,149 cases of smallpox and 113 deaths, the deaths being thus 9¾ per cent. of the cases. Considering that every single soldier had been carefully revaccinated, it proves that in Egypt and India vaccinations is no protection.

Inoculations for hydrophobia on the system started by Pasteur have also not resulted in any diminutions of deaths from that disease, but in an increase. Over 2,000 deaths are recorded of people treated for hydrophobia on the Pasteur system.

Professor Ronald Ross claims that Haffkine's system is scientific; but there are many who think that greater science is shown by those who prefer sanitation to blood-poisoning as a method of combating cholera, plague, smallpox, and other epidemics.

Yours obediently,

ARNOLD LUPTON.

7, Victoria-street, Westminster, S. W., March 15

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed today by the P. and O. Company's steamer Macedonia, Commander Bennett, to Marseilles and London:—

Abs, Mr A
Afsur, Miss V
Ames, Mr E H
Anderson, Mr A
Anderson, Mr E
Armstrong, Mr J
Aspinwall, Mrs
Barkley, Mr and Mrs M G
Barnard, Mr E
Barrets, Mrs and child
Barrett, Mr C
Beamont, Mr
Beattie, Mr D
Benjamin Mr and Mrs
Benjamin, Miss and 3 children
Bennett, Mr F D
Bernhardt, Mr M
Berry, Mr T
Beyls, Mr C A
Bhasar, Mr G A, Junior
Bowers, Mr A H
Boyd, Mrs
Bresford, Maj
Breul, Mr A
Brett, Mrs and Miss
Brock, Miss
Brown, Mr W H
Burn, Capt and Mrs and infants
Burnside, Mr
Butler Miss
Butler, Mr and Mrs W
Calderbank, Mr F
Calderbank, Mrs and 2 children
Calvocoressi, Mr M J
Campbell, Mr W E
Carruthers, Mr
Chambers, Mr H
Chaplin, Mr H P
Chatfield, Miss
Churchill, Mr W
Cheetham, Miss
Chisholm, Mr and Mrs D.
Clark, Mr H W S Dalrymple
Clark, Mr Dalrymple
Clark, Mrs Deals
Cliffard, Major and Mrs
Cobbold, Mr G F
Cole, Mr G S
Colloy, Col and Mrs T
Cooke, Mrs
Congrave, Mr C R T
Corballis, Mrs J A
Corruthers, Mrs R and 2 Childrren
Covernton, Mr A L
Crawford, Lt-Col G R
Crichton, Mr
Cunning Capt and Mrs
Curgeaven, Mr
Curramtbey, Mr M
Curtis, Mr and Miss
Curtis, Col
Davy, Mr H
Daw, Mr and Mrs W H
Deane, Dr A H
Deane, Mr H R
DeLavilliere, Capt
Dolt, Mr
Douglas, Miss
Duff, Mr and Mrs W
Duncan, Mr W A
Dundas, Mr H
Dunscombe, Capt N B
Dyer, Dr J A
Edwards, Mr and Mrs G L and child
Edwards, Mr T M
Elgar, Mr S W
Fakira, Mr M M
Farrington, Mr
Fellowes, Mrs D and 2 children
Fellows, Capt
Findlay, Mr C S
Forbes Mr F C McArthur
Forbes, Col and Mrs A W and friend
Foster, Miss R
Gawthorn, Mr and Mrs W A
Glennie, Mr C W
Glennie, Mrs
Goodyn, Mrs Norton
Goring, Miss M
Greaves, Mrs
Greenway, Mr and Mrs C
Greenway, Miss
Gregson, Mrs and child
Hadwin, Miss
Hamaford, Mr W
Harris, Col and Mrs
Harris, Miss
Harvey, Mr C R
Heavon, Mr F G
Heapney, Mr R M
Heenan, Mr and Mrs J and child
Hennessey, Mr and Mrs
Hocken, Mrs
Hollinghurst, Mr H
Howard, Mrs
Hoxar, Mr A B De
Hubbard, Mr G H
Hughes, Capt E M
Ingram, Miss C
Jacob, Miss W
Jeffrey, Miss
Kemball, Mr H R
Kearsey, Capt
Keane, Mr H (CIE)
Kennedy, Mr J
Kerr, Mr
Kilburn, Mr and Mrs C C
Kinney, Mrs
Kinney, 2 Misses
Kruse, Mr H
Leaki, Mr H
Lawson, Mr
Lee, Mr and Mrs L E, and 3 children
Lee, Mr L H (Jr)
Leney, Mr H
Lesson, Mr A
Lethbridge, Lady
Lisiou, Capt and Mrs W G and 2 children
Lucas, Mrs G P
Lynn, Miss J
Maberly, Mr and Mrs C
Macdonald, Mr S T John
Mackey, Mrs J
Macleod, Mr and Mrs child, and infant
Macpherson, Mr and Mrs R
MacScull, Mr,
Maddock, Mr and Mrs
Manning, Mr and Mrs J A
Marshall, Mr W
Marryat, Mr N
Mathews, Mr F D
McMure, Mr
McIver, Mr and Mrs D
McKerrow, Miss
McNair, Mr G B
Meyney, Capt
Millard, Mrs and 2 children
Millar, Mr D L
Mills, Mr and Mrs C
Milton, Mrs J, child and infant
Mitchell, Miss Dorothy
Moll, Mr
Mosely, Mr R M
Moubray, Mr J L
Mullings Mr C T
Neill, Capt and Mrs G W G
Nettell, Mrs
Nicholson, Mr R and child
Nordmann, Mr L
Norman, Mrs
Oxiev, Capt and Mrs D A E and 2 infants
Palmer's Miss
Paeton, Master Victor Noel
Parbury, Mr H F
Paterson, Mr R
Pattinson, Mr J H
Paton, Mr Nigel F
Paul, Miss
Payne, Mr E M
Petre, Mrs N C
Pilkington, Capt and Mrs
Pim, Miss
Praag, Mr Van
Prince, Mr and Mrs
Pritchard, Capt A G
Proctor, Mr and Mrs H E E
Pugh, Mr and Mrs
Ramsden, Mr
Raw, Mr W
Remisi, Mdm and Miss
Richardson, Mr and Mrs
Rich, Lt-Col and Mrs and child
Riordau, Miss
Robinson, Mr J
Robertson, Mr and Mrs J
Roper, Mr
Rose, Mr and Mrs A T
Sargant, Mrs W child and infi
Scallon, Mrs R J
Scott, Mr H
Scott, Miss E
Sheppard, Mrs and infant
Shorter, Mr
Shrager, Mr
Shvanger, Krishanavarm Nord
Sim, The Hon Mr H A
Simith, Mr W J
Sime, Dr F
Sime, Miss
Slater, Mr and Mrs A W, and infant
Smith, Capt L A
Smith, Comdr Sir Hamilton Freer
Smith, Major
Smith, Miss
Smith, Mr Moncrieff
Smith, Mrs Moncriff
Starkey, Miss M
Stewart, Mr and Mrs A C
Stewart, Major C G
Stoney, Mr S
Stuart, The Hon'ble Mr and Mrs A E Castle
Swetenbam, Miss A
Taylor, Mr J W
Terrero, Mr and Mrs, and child
Thompson, Mr and Mrs J P and 2 infants
Toulmin, Mr and Mrs P E N
Trevor, Mr C C
Troupe, Master
Tweedie, Mrs M C
Vernon, Mr J
Vigne, Major R A
Wadia, Mr M N
Walter, Capt and Mrs A E
Watney, Miss H C
Watson, Mr and Mrs J, child and infant
Weldon, Mr W L
Welsh, Mr F
White, Mrs H H
Whympur, Mr E F
Williams, Mr C W
Williams, Miss
Winter, Dr E S
Williams, Mr J
Wilson, Mr B R
Wilson, Mr P R
Wilson, Mr A
Wither, Mrs Bigg
Wither, Mrs H B Bigg
Wood, Mr
Young, Mr J W, child and infant

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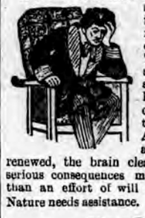
How often one hears the expression used, but how seldom the user realises what it means. He experiences a feeling of languor, a sense of depression, and irritability. The brain seems incapable of strong impressions, lassitude sets in and vitality runs very low. You may put it down to overwork but most likely it is the protest of exhausted Nature. At such a time there is danger and unless the vigour of life is renewed, the brain cleared and languor conquered serious consequences may result. Something more than an effort of will is required to throw it off. Nature needs assistance.
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
afford that assistance. They restore Brain Fag, impart a healthy glow to one's feeling, feed the weakened tissues and built up the system.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, the strength and comfort. The losses and emissions cease as if by magic; the cheeks become ruddy, the lips assume a rosy color, the eyes lively and brilliant; the mind is active and clear; the appetite and digestion are perfect; and the old, worn out, and despondent condition disappears completely.
Sold at Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—V.-P. P. extra.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, D. MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents:—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the world.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
"Really wholesome Confectionery." LANCET
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any town, on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3 10 to £8
Coventry Made. Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Cradle Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits and permanent business can be made. Write at once, using letterhead, postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 343 LIVERPOOL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GREN

BOMBAY POLICE DISAFFECTION.

Demand for Increased Salary.

MEETINGS CONTINUE.

The native constables of the Bombay Police Force have not been satisfied with the reply given to them by the Commissioner of Police, with reference to their petition for an increase of salary. In spite of the prohibitory order from the Commissioner of Police to hold a meeting or participate in it, without his previous sanction, with regard to memorialising the Government or any officer to whom they were subordinate, the men held a meeting in the Charni Road Gardens [illegible] next day. Upon this the police applied [illegible] and obtained summons against 24 men [illegible] Disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner. This apparently had not a smoothing [illegible] effect. The whole body of native policemen (constables and lance-naiks) decided to protest against this [illegible] of their officers who chose to prosecute their men [illegible] the Magistrate. Such of them as were off-duty [illegible] together the same evening and decided to [illegible] before the trying Magistrate to punish them all if [illegible] Worship convicted those 24 men charged before [illegible]. They resolved to appear before the Court in a [illegible] and they did carry out the resolution. Over [illegible] men fell in in the compound of the Esplanade [illegible] Court. The other men could not join [illegible] as they were required on duty in the various [illegible] of the city. The authorities, as a precautionary measure, had obtained military assistance, [illegible] a detachment of the Marine Battalion [illegible] present on the scene. But the men were quite [illegible] and orderly. They stood quiet in the compound until the Chief Presidency Magistrate took [illegible] in the Court. They then marched into the Court House and took their seat on the benches, floor, [illegible], &c. These men belonged to the set of policemen who were on duty at night and therefore they [illegible] off their duty. Throughout their conduct was [illegible] all rowdy or boisterous.

The summons were made returnable this morning [illegible] Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit [illegible] Shaw and Sunderdas, appeared for 21 accused, while Mr. Balubhai, pleader, defended the remaining [illegible].

Mr. Weldon, in applying for a short postponement of the case, said that Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjishaw and Sunderdas, solicitors for the accused, had had sufficient time to instruct Counsel in the case. He held in his hand a large number of summons, some of which were served on the accused at ten o'clock and some at eleven last night. He himself was instructed that morning by Mr. Sunderdas at his bungalow, and he had just left when he came to Court to look up the Act. His friend knew something of the nature of the case and [illegible] that it would be extremely hard lines on all these men to be brought to the Court without giving them an opportunity of meeting the charge [illegible] against them. He had also grave doubts as to whether the summons issued was in proper form. Counsel said this was a novel case, and he asked the Court to give Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjishaw and Sunderdas time to instruct Counsel, and prepare the defence. The summons merely charged the accused under section 18 of the Police Act, which referred to disobedience of the lawful orders of the Commissioner. Counsel contended that if the Court looked at section 12 and 13 of the Act, it would find that the Commissioner had no power to issue the order in question. This was a preliminary objection which would have to be gone into before the case was taken up. He did not think that the Commissioner had power to prohibit these men from attending the meeting. The summons was in a very meagre form and merely asked the accused to answer a charge of disobedience. As far as these men were aware they had committed no breach of any rule which the Commissioner had power to make. They did not know what case they had to meet. They were off-duty at the time the meeting was held. In fact, the matter was brought up before the Court in a tremendous hurry. He asked, therefore, for a short postponement.

Superintendent Nolan informed the Court that Superintendent Sloane, who was conducting the prosecution, would soon be in Court. He was not positive [illegible] perhaps the Public Prosecutor might be instructed [illegible] the case.

The case was adjourned for a few minutes to enable Mr. Sloane to attend.

Subsequently on Mr. Sloane appearing in Court the matter was again taken up.

Mr. Sloane said, under instructions he objected to any postponement of the case. He was prepared to proceed with the case. This matter was of utmost importance to the public and should be speedily disposed of. There had been insubordination among these policemen for the past fortnight. The Commissioner had issued an order which had been flagrantly disobeyed.

Mr. Weldon denied that the men had been insubordinate. He asked that the case might be adjourned to Tuesday.

After some further discussion the case was adjourned till this morning.

ISSUE OF SUMMONSES.

Superintendents Power, Priestley, Mayers, Williamson and Saunderson applied for summonses from Mr. R. R. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Police Court, against forty policemen for [illegible] breach of an order, under section 18 Act IV of 1902. The order in question was issued by the Commissioner of Police, prohibiting men from holding meetings to discuss any question regarding the police force. In spite of that order, over four hundred policemen held a meeting in the Charni Road Gardens where they passed several resolutions.

Mr. R. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecuter, appeared for Government.

Mr. Nicholson requested his Wordship to issue summonses against the forty policemen on the ground that the [illegible] disobeyed the lawful order of the Commissioner of Police, issued for discipline and general government of the police force.

His Worship could not understand how the order issued by the Commissioner at the Inspection Parade, prohibiting policemen from discussing their own grievances, could come under the heading of discipline and general government of the force. He feared Mr. Nicholson assumed it to be so, and in that he assumed too much. His Worship knew that the Police Commissioner had the power and discretion to issue such orders from time to time as might regulate the discipline of the force, but such orders were applicable, provided they were reasonable. A policeman was bound to obey the orders of his superior with respect to his duty when he was on duty. He could never be prohibited from discussing his own private grievances, even with regard to his vocation.

Mr. Nicholson contended that the order in question was a reasonable one, issued by the Commissioner under the discretionary power vested in him for the maintenance of discipline.

His Worship asked what was the discipline to be observed in this case.

Mr. Nicholson said that the men were ordered not to discuss matters relating to the police force and they were prohibited from meeting together to discuss such matters. And yet they held a meeting where they discussed matters regarding the police force.

His Worship did not think that was a matter that had anything to do with the question of discipline.

Mr. Nicholson argued that it had to do everything with the question of discipline and general government. If a policeman or any body went to discuss or met together to discuss matters prohibited by an order from his superior, made himself liable to a breach of the order.

His Worship said that was true, but the Court must be first satisfied that the order in question was reasonable and such as related to the discipline and general government of the force.

Mr. Nicholson said that the order was issued by the Commissioner for maintaining the discipline in a manner he thought it expedient.

His Worship said that the Commissioner might issue any orders he liked, but when he came to the Law Courts to have them enforced, the first thing for a Magistrate was to see that such orders were reasonable ones.

Mr. Nicholson then cited several cases in support of his argument that the order of the Commissioner was reasonable and consistent with the Act, issued as he (the Commissioner) deemed it expedient. He also cited regulations from the Volunteer and Army Regulations on the subject of discipline and general government of a force.

After some further discussion His Worship granted the summonses asked for to go into evidence to ascertain what matters were being discussed at the meeting of the policemen.

The case will be heard on Monday afternoon.

MR. JOHN SMITH, the oldest tenant farmer in England, has died at Amderby Meres, Bedale, in his ninety-fourth year. He could remember a talk he had with a man, aged 104, named George Chapman, of Crathorne, near Yarm, who was present at the battle of Culloden, in 1745! Chapman told him they enjoyed the fighting until they got to Culloden, but in consequence of the merciless way in which the Duke of Cumberland followed up his victories, the North Yorkshire soldiers left him in disgust with the butchery.

In the West Somerset country recently a fox was hunted right down to the seashore, and, to the surprise of every one, he swam boldly out to sea. The hounds were taken away, and after some minutes the fox swam back, landed, shook himself and trotted quietly away. The Master ("Country Life" states) decided that his life was to be spared, and he was hunted no more that day.

THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through your indulgence, no fewer than four letters from me have appeared in your valuable journal. If I address you the fifth time, it is because I think I shall make clear to your readers one of the most recurring, and, therefore, the most favourite of the points of the "Pro-Germans," and show that it does not hold water. I went carefully through the essay, written by Mr. J.M. Phillips and published in your to-day's issue. Stripped of its verbiage the writer's position amounts to this, The German Jesuits deserve promotion (a worldly view, of course), because they have long been on the field. Therefore, the appointment of an Englishman is unfair and unjust to them; it is a supersession—and supersessions are objectionable. Hence the parties who advocate an Englishman are perpetrating an injustice and therefore their proceedings are objectionable and should be opposed. Against this view of the case, the following few considerations, I think, strongly militate. First, the Order of St. Ignatius Loyolia is primarily not meant for Bishoprics and Archbishoprics. That all members of the Order, irrespective of nationality and race, are members of one Society and that they do not and ought not to treat their fellow-members of another nationality differently. To imply, therefore, as some of your correspondents seem to imply, knowingly or unknowingly, that they are hankering for the Bombay mitre, and that they resent, or will resent, the appointment of an English Jesuit to the vacant See of Bombay, even if the same were offered to him by the Holy See, is to do the German Fathers an injustice and to place them before the public in an unfavourable point of view, which, perhaps, is not apparent to those who fancy they are doing the Fathers a great service by affecting virtuous indignation and pouring out vituperative eloquence. Let us view the question from another stand point, viz. from a purely worldly consideration. Supersession carries with it loss of income, &c., and an employe or an officer who is superseded thinks, rightly or wrongly, that an injustice has been done; with it, the idea of injury, pecuniary &c., is present to the mind's eye. To the Sons of Loyolla, this consideration does not apply: they glory in poverty and imitate their Master. Those who view them in another light, do them injustice. In State matters, rules of seniority and claims based in length of service are ignored, and juniors are placed in certain posts, and this is done generally in the interests of the State. In fact, no attention is paid if complaints are made, the Rulers being satisfied that the arrangement is required for the public good. In the case of the vacant See of Bombay, overwhelming reasons have been adduced to show that the appointment of an Englishman is to the interests of the community and the Church. Read all the letters that have appeared in your journal alone since last July or August for and against the proposal, and you as an unbiassed observer cannot but be firmly convinced that the case for an Englishman is fully made out.

There is another consideration which seems hitherto to have escaped attention. On the receipt of a despatch from the Delegate Apostolic, the Very Reverend the Acting Administrator Apostolic sent for the leaders of the movement and informed them of the order of His Excellency prohibiting the holding of the meeting advertised for the purpose of forwarding the memorial to the Holy See. At that interview the Very Rev. Fr. A. Gyather S.J., was reported to have said to the gentlemen who had been summoned before him:—"How do you know you will not get an Englishman?" In what sense this was taken by those whom it was addressed, it is not for me to say: it is possible that an impression was created in certain minds that in all probability their desire would be realized. To their surprise they learnt that Rev. Father Severino Noti was preconized Archbishop of Bombay, and all hopes of an Englishman being placed at the head of the Archdiocese proved to be a mere delusion. It is no wonder, therefore, that disappointment begat distrust and the grievance found its way into print.—Yours, &c.,

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Bombay, April 4.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should thank you to insert the following in your valued paper, in connection with the debate upon the reorganisation of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality which I have followed with lively interest. The committee appointed by the Corporation to thresh out this subject has recommended the abolition of the posts of Divisional Health Officers now existing in place of which Deputy Health Officers will be secured for each ward under three grades; but such gradation is totally unnecessary, for when it is remembered that the routine duties of each Officer will be distinctly the same, and I think rightly that a uniform salis in this respect should be adhered to, viz., from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 maximum. The Health Officer requires a personal assistant to help him in his onerous duties and another to be especially posted to oversee the conservancy. In the selection of a suitable man to fill the former position one holding a degree in Medicine and also D.P.H. and having a practical grasp of Bacteriological work and on a salary rising from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 would prove an ideal measure and an efficient man could only be secured if the proper means are employed in the right direction and the latter position of a Deputy for Conservancy could easily be manned from the ranks of the Deputy Officers and upon the scale of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 maximum. It is possible to secure really efficient men to man the new scheme economically and efficiently being the line to be adhered to apart from any partisanship or favouritism in the selection; and if this policy is kept well in view the Municipal sanitary method will man a proud success.

Messrs. D. E. Watcha Kazi Kubirudin, Dr. Master and Mr. Baptista will doubtless achieve much in this respect when the next debate is due and look to the interests of the rate-payers, for the judicious use of the expenditure involved by the Municipality and for the exclusion of any biased policy in this respect conducive only to the happiness of interested parties but to the dissatisfaction of

RATE-PAYER.

OVERCROWDING ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days on account of plague there is a great exodus of the Bombay public to the suburbs of Bombay and the local passenger trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway are so much overcrowded that the third class compartments in the mornings and evenings are packed to suffocating extent. A compartment meant for ten persons is packed up with 24 persons and the Railway Company is quite blind to see this misery. Even the beast are not so tightly packed in the waggons. It is the third-class passenger traffic that feeds the Railway Company and as such the Railway Company should look to the comfort of the third-class passengers by running more semi-fast trains at shorter intervals if they cannot add more waggons to the existing trains and thus alleviate the congestion.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—
these are essential to good health; and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do any hard

work, had no appetite, food distressed me, and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally, one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

There are many novel and charming ideas launched lately into favour, although the actual fashions are barely established. When, however, we review some of these novelties they form quite a long list. One of the chief innovations for both day and evening gowns is the filet lace which is treated in so many original ways that delightful variety may be gained in its employment. In its natural state it is used for sleeves, insertions, boleros, and even panels. Then the lace design may be elaborately embroidered in colours or in gold or silver the effect of which is excellent.

TINTED LACE.

Then this filet lace is tinted to the same tone as the gown, and has quite a different appearence in colours, and looks very handsome and distingue. For opera warps it is very much seen in the form of deep pointed collars appliqued on the long cape mantles, which are so popular and elegant in all the latest of the pastel tinted cloths. A curious combination was an evening gown, composed of Meteor satin in a lovely biscuit shade, fashioned in princesse form, over which hung a kind of peplum tunique of filet lace, the floral design being embroidered in gold; this tunique was cut up in long points, and the whole was bordered with gold embroidery, and at each point depended a heavy gold tassel.

JAPANESE KIMONO STYLES.

The Japanese Kimono scheme is finding still more favour, and is being elaborated in many ways, especially for evening gowns—where the original idea can be traced back. The sleeve, in its various new forms, owes its origin mostly to the Japanese. One of the prettiest sleeves is in the wide-armed bolero, where the kimono sleeve and finish are very short, showing either a full sleeve to the elbow of silk or lace, of whi hever the corsage or blouse is made. A charming model gown for afternoons recalls this style, which is extremely simple and yet very elegant. The long, flowing skirt of soft Indian cashmere has a wide band of the same colour Oriental satin, and a few inches from that a narrower band of same. The corsage is cut all in one with the shoulder, which by means of tucked folds, forms the wide armhole. This corsage is slightly crossed over and fastened on the left of the waist with two large enamel buttons, which close the folded belt at the same time. This is bordered all round with a Russian embroidery, the armholes being finished in the same manner. A high lace guimpe and elbow sleeves complete this. This gown carried out in silk voile, marquisette, or crepe de chine in one of the new shades of bee's wing or celadon green, with border of heavy gold, would look charming.

TEA GROWING IN THE ANDAMANS.

According to an official report, two out of the three tea gardens hitherto worked at Port Blair have been closed, as it was found after a long trial that they were not suitable for tea culture. The gardens which have been closed were those at Navy Bay and Goplakabang, the third being at Kalatang, where conditions are more suitable for tea cultivation. The Kalatang garden has an area of 116 acres, and during the year 1905-06 turned out 47,058 lb of manufactured tea, while from the Navy Bay garden 24,143 lbs. were manufactured before the garden was closed during the year. In addition to supplying local needs the gardens have a contract with the Burma Supply and Transport Corps, and during the year 1905-06 supplied the Corps with 53-150 lbs of tea at 6 annas per lb. For the current official year the contract with the same Corps is at 5 annas 3 pies per lb. and the outturn of tea from the single garden now maintained is estimated at between 40,000 and 42,000 lbs.—*Ceylon Observer.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comethiadi and Dongri	9	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pamanwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	21	22	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	12	7	16
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Turbo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	22	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	9	18
G Mahim and Worli	10	9	16
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	33
Total	93	82	190
Total of same months to date	138,472		
Same date last year	141	123	275

THE GULF STREAM OF SUCCESS.

Dividends of £50,000, £20,000, £10,000 Without Risk for the Investor.

The greatest financiers, in the moments when they unbend, tell us that the mysterious money-market which they know so well may aptly be compared to the ocean; it is ever changing, it is beaten with periodical storms and it is full of currents.

Some of these currents, like the Gulf Stream, run strongly to the shores of prosperity with waters making the land pleasant; others are sluggish, aimless, and lead nowhere at all, or end in some Saragossa Sea whose stagnant waves bear only the rotting and dismantled timbers of some once-gallant barque now but a castaway. The successful man they say is he who steers his vessel to the strong stream that leads to success which bears him along of its own accord, almost without requiring any exertion from himself.

There is no doubt that this is perfectly true. Once Fortune smiles on a man she seems to go on smiling. Everything one of these lucky individuals touches seems to turn to gold, money brings in more money, and in a very short time a fortune has been accumulated.

Successful Investment to-day is the Gulf-Stream of Finance. Not risky speculation in Stocks and Shares, not Stagnation on two and a half cent, but sound and successful investment, giving absolute security as far as capital is concerned and prospects of splendid remuneration.

There is now a great opportunity for people in India to take a hand in this investment. If after reading this article they will only use their own common-sense, there is little doubt that they will follow its advice. Arrangements have been made by the International Securities Syndicate, of Westminster Palace Gardens, London, S. W., England, to give people in India an opportunity of investing in continental premium bonds in a form of security which has been pronounced by the leading financial authorities in Europe to be the securest, most profitable, and most convenient investment in the world.

Say a loan of £4,000,000 is issued by the French Government. This Loan is divided into so many Premium Bonds, paying a regular rate of interest. You buy some of these Bonds,—you can sell them again at market price, whenever you wish to do so—and you draw your interest. But you gain something further than this. In order to encourage investors the Government in question every year distributes say £50,000 among its bondholders in the form of Cash Premiums. Everyone who holds a Bond, shares in this distribution. And so a preliminary investment of £5 without risk often brings in a fortune of £5,000, may be within a year after the first instalment has been paid. By investing £20 in these securities a Combination of Bonds may be bought, giving 816 chances every year of obtaining cash bonuses of £40,000, £24,000, £20,000, £12,000, £10,000 and other smaller amounts. You cannot lose your money, as both capital and interest are guaranteed by Government, and as the Bonds are always increasing in value to those who buy them, the longer they hold them they are making more valuable their investment.

Similar Boards are issued or guaranteed by the Governments of Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Egypt, Turkey, Servia, the Congo Free State, the Suez Canal Co., the Municipalities of Paris, Brussels, and other large towns.

By arrangement with the International Securities Syndicate these Bonds may be purchased on the Instalment system, whilst every one is insured against loss in a British Insurance Co.

We gather these particulars from a most interesting little book entitled, "The Premium Bond," published by the Syndicate. This book explains this splendid system,—which is so popular in Europe that over £700,000,000 is at present invested in it, in detail, and will, we believe, be gladly sent free of all charge to any reader of the "Bombay Gazette" who applies for it to the International Securities Syndicate, 33, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S. W. England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

THE DIFFERENCE.

M. Stolypin seems to be building up a record for severity almost unequalled in modern times. He has not been long in power, but so far has had 764 persons executed, a cable tells us. It might be of advantage to M. Stolypin were he to read a chapter or two from the life of Abraham Lincoln. "I think he would do us more good above ground than under ground," said the latter, when asked to sentence a rebel to death. Of another he said, "I don't think it would do the boy any good to shoot him." Once he pardoned four-and-twenty deserters in a batch. A General remonstrated, saying that such leniency injured the discipline of the army. "It rests me after a day's work if I can find any excuse for saving a man's life," said the President. Pardons were still granted, and remonstrances still followed. "Look here," Lincoln said again, "there are already too many weeping widows in this country. For God's sake don't ask me to add to the number, for I won't do it." The spirit of Lincoln might work for good just now in Russia.

FREEDOM'S HOUR.

It is said that foreign royalties make frequent trips to England incog. So close a watch is kept by the Continental newspaper representatives upon crowned heads that this seems a little difficult to believe. But it is not inconceivable, seeing that London papers have been known to describe the doings of the Prince of Wales in London what time he has been enjoying a private visit to Dublin. Be the facts as they may, it is certain that once here a foreign sovereign enjoys a sense of freedom and security not common on the Continent. Of the happiest hours spent by the present Emperor of Russia were those passed far from his horde of secret police in the peaceful solitudes about Balmoral. And great was the enjoyment of the German Emperor when, visiting Lonsdale a few years ago, the swift four-in-hand by which he was borne left hopelessly in the rear the stout but stodgy chargers of his escort. Terrible were the fears of the riders of the latter, until, fuming and flogging, they came up with their master and found him peacefully at lunch.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL-UNUSUAL HONOUR.

THE unusual honour which has just been paid to Sir Antony MacDonnell by the erection of his statue at Lucknow is a reminder that in a few instances in England country statues of public men have been erected during their lifetime. The most notable are, of course, those of Mr. Gladstone outside Bow Church and Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham. Sir Antony MacDonnell, during his career as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, added to the distinctions he had already won as one of the most brilliant of Indian administrators by the masterly manner in which he dealt with the two great problems of our dependency, the plague and famine. He won the affection of the native chiefs and people alike. In accordance with the prayer of the latter, his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the two provinces was extended, while the chiefs of Oudh ordered a statue to his memory, which has now been unveiled at Lucknow.

A NEW BRITISH BIRD.

At the last meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club three examples of the black-lark (*Melanocorypha Yeltoniensis*) were exhibited which had been recently captured in this country—one near Pevensey, and one near Rye, Sussex, during January, and one near Lydd, Kent, in February. These are the first recorded examples for Great Britain, and were probably driven over by stress of weather, which during January was exceptionally severe and told heavily on the birds. The female of the black-lark bears a strong superficial resemblance to the sky-lark; but the male is very much handsomer, wearing a livery of black, though this is obscured during the autumn and winter months by rusty brown fringes to the feathers.

BEGINNINGS OF DOWIE.

The late Dr. Dowie studied at Edinburgh University and was at one time in charge of the Congregational Collegiate Church at Newtown, near Sydney. Sir Harry Parkes offered him the office of Minister of Education, but he declined it, and, going to Melbourne, built himself a tabernacle, announcing that he depended for support upon voluntary contributions. Finding that he could cure Mrs. Dowie of toothache by laying his hands upon her head, he decided to work extensively in that sphere of beneficence, and became the head of the Divine Healing Association. Starting for London, he stopped at Chicago on the way, and built a tabernacle at the Gate of the World's Fair.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

One of Dowie's alleged successes as faith-healer has been well advertised. The patient was a daughter of Mr. Barnard, of the Chicago Bank. Dowie is said to have cured her of curvature of the spine by prayer and the laying-on of hands, after she had been declared incurable by all the leading specialists in America. In the case of his own daughter, however, he made a tragic failure. Her nightdress caught fire from a spirit-lamp which she was using to curl her hair, and she was terribly burnt. Neither Dowie's prayers nor those of the elders of his church availed to save her from an agonising death.

"ZION" CITY.

Zion City, with which Dowie's name was intimately associated in recent years, lies about forty miles from Chicago, close to the waters of Lake Michigan. The land on which it was founded cost him £250,000. He imported lace-workers from Nottingham, and founded a factory with a capital of £85,000. He took a tenth of the income of all Dowieites, and rendered no accounts. He forbade theatre-going, card-playing, alcohol, and tobacco, and had a clock stamping-machine to register requests for prayer. He could be called up on the telephone to pray, and prayed before the receiver in order that the effect of his supplications might be felt. He ruled the city with a rod of iron for a time, but afterwards lost control of his followers. Bad health overtaking him, he was deposed, and he died deserted by all his former friends and admirers.

A NOTABLE YORKSHIRE FIGURE.

"Old Frank Curzon's" death, in his eighty-eighth year removes a remarkable and almost Johnsonian figure from Yorkshire, where for more than thirty years he was organising secretary of the Union of Institutes and Village Library. He knew most of the celebrities of his time. He first met Dickens when the novelist was a young newspaper reporter, and again he relates in his reminiscences: Charles Dickens called on my father. He had one of Mr. Hogarth's daughters on each arm. He was then wholly unknown, and we said that he would marry the wrong girl, as nearly everyone does. He married the quiet one. Mr. Curzon also knew Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lytton, Disraeli, Palmerston, Robert Owen, Samuel Phelps, and Charles Kean—in fact there were few persons of distinction in any walk of life of whom "old Frank Curzon" had not some personal recollection.

GREAT BRITAIN GROWING.

Some surprise will be felt at the statement repeated before the Coast Erosion Committee that the net result of the action of the sea during the past twenty-five years is a gain to our coasts of no less than 30,752 acres, and that only 119 acres, has been lost during that period. The explanation of this anomaly is, the *County Gentleman* points out, that, while the sea slices of valuable land, as along the Norfolk and Suffolk coast, it chiefly returns mere sandbanks, a trifle raised above high water, which it will take many years to turn to profitable use. But it is something to be assured, on unimpeachable authority, that our island is not bodily crumbling, like Heligoland.

SOME DARING LADY AERONAUTS.

The Hon. Mrs. Assheton Harbord, who recently made her second cross-Channel balloon voyage has had many predecessors of her sex in daring aeronautic feats. As long ago as 1784 Madame Thible made a successful ascent from Lyons, with King Gustavus of Sweden as spectator, in a fire-balloon which she had made with her own hands—a feat which called for a rare courage; and, a year later, Mrs. Sage the first English woman to ascend into the air, was Mr. Biggins's companion in an aerial voyage from London; Mrs. Blanchard frequently accompanied her husband, the daring balloonist of a century or so ago, and made her last ascent on July 7, 1819, with fireworks attached to the car, a spark from which ignited the gas, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed. Miss Stocks, who accompanied Lieutenant Harris in an ascent of May 25, 1824, was more fortunate; for, while her companion was killed, she escaped almost miraculously; while there must be some still living who remember Madame Poitevin's sensational ascent from Cremorne Gardens, in 1853, seated on a horse suspended from her balloon.

MRS. MARGARET PRINGLE MCEVOY, a native of Swiuton, Berwickshire, has died at the age of ninety-two. She was a companion to the Countess of Winterton, attending with the Countess the Coronation ceremony and the marriage celebrations of Queen Victoria. Afterwards Mrs. McEvoy was with Sir Bruce Chichester's family on an extensive tour, being shipwrecked near the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck. She crossed the desert on a camel, visited Palestine, and proceeded to the Californian goldfields in the famous rush of '49.

ATHLETES & SELF-CONTROL

"APOLLO"

Even the most famous athletes confess to experiencing a slight feeling of nervousness immediately before the commencement of a contest. Relating his impression of his triumphant encounter with Madrali, at Olympia, on April 28, 1905, the victor admits to a sensation of *tense expectancy* which is almost as distressing as actual physical pain. Seemingly, a man in perfect training may suffer defeat through a sudden and unaccountable loss of *nervous control.* It is an open secret that many athletes whose names are household words, take the precaution of keeping their nerves in good trim with a course of the well-known nerve tonic, Phosferine, so that they may be certain no mishap will befall them at a critical moment. Don't let there be any chance of mishap, take Phosferine, and *you will find your nerves quite equal to any*

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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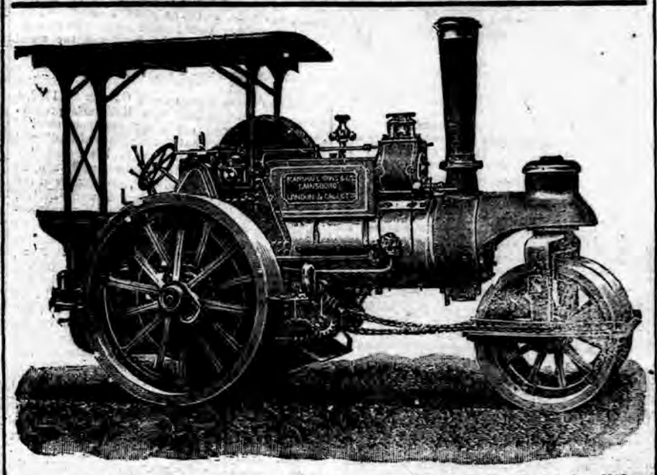

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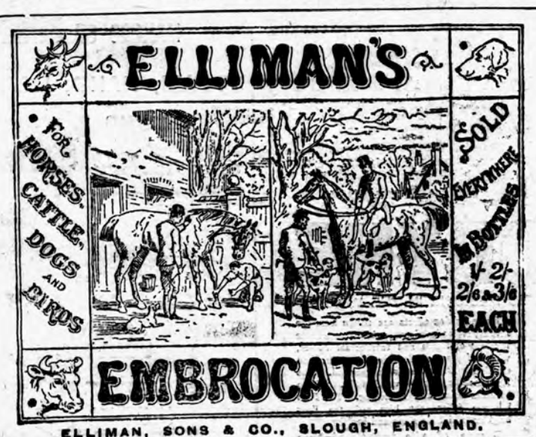

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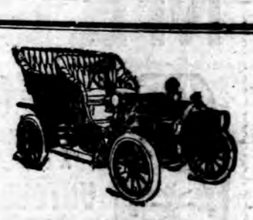

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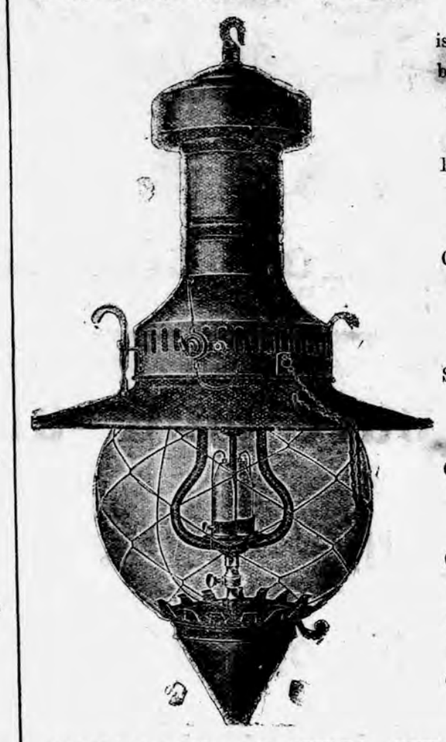

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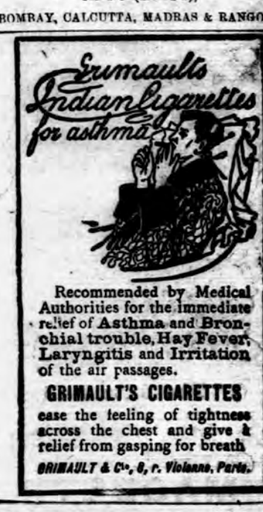

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